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AN
HISTORICAL SKETCH
OF THE
^{7th}
SEVENTH REGIMENT MICHIGAN
VOLUNTEER CAVALRY

FROM ITS ORGANIZATION, IN 1862, TO ITS MUSTER
OUT, IN 1865.

BY
ASA B. ISHAM.

Late First Lieutenant Company "F." Historian of the Regiment.

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COLONEL W. D. MANN.
1893

WILLIAM GREEN,
PRINTER AND BINDER,
324-330 Pearl St., N. Y.

With affectionate
remembrance of my
old comrade
W. N. Mann

PREFACE.

AT a re-union of the Seventh Michigan Cavalry Association, held at Battle Creek, Mich., in October, 1890, A. B. Isham was elected Historian, and was instructed by Lieut. J. Q. A. Sessions, the Secretary of the Association, to prepare a brief chronologically-connected account of the regiment during its existence as a military organization in the service of the United States, from 1862 to 1865.

The choice fell upon one who had been widely separated from, and an entire stranger to, all his old companions in arms since the close of the War, and upon one, also, who could devote but little attention to the work desired. The materials available for the purpose were the meagre entries in a diary kept during the War, the very incomplete official reports con-

tained in "Michigan in the War," and the recollections of minds somewhat dimmed by time, together with the numerous accounts published since the War of the service of other organizations which touched incidentally upon that of our own. Upon such a basis the whole story has been constructed, a part of which was read before the Association at its meeting in Detroit in August, 1891, receiving its endorsement, and the balance was presented at the meeting at Grand Rapids in October, 1892, where it was all approved by the Association.

The generous offer of Colonel William D. Mann, the first commander of the regiment, to print the matter at his own expense for free distribution to the Association, first sending out proof-slips with wide margins to the various members so that any omissions might be supplied or errors corrected, was unanimously accepted with thanks. The Colonel has faithfully discharged his assumed obligation, and we have here presented a record of service in the War for the Union that we regard with a considerable degree of satisfaction. That it is not by any means complete, we realize full well. Many heroic deeds of individual valor are un-

recorded ; many a gallant soldier fails to receive the notice he deserves, and many an engagement in which the regiment battled conspicuously with signal results is passed over with bare mention. Recognizing and regretting the defects, which are many, this sketch of the regiment's history is freely given to the old comrades for what it is worth, with the wish that they may see to read between the lines whatever should have been included

Information has been furnished by Col. Geo. G. Briggs, Lieut.-Col. D. H. Darling, Major J. L. Carpenter, Captains J. B. Loomis, H. N. Moore, Wm. H. Fisher, S. B. Mann, Surgeon Geo. R. Richards, and by Lieutenants J. Q. A. Sessions, Geo. W. Hill and E. R. Havens, to all of whom thanks are returned.

THE HISTORIAN.



COLONEL W. D. MANN.

AN HISTORICAL SKETCH
OF THE
SEVENTH REGIMENT MICHIGAN
VOLUNTEER CAVALRY

FROM ITS ORGANIZATION, IN 1862, TO ITS MUSTER OUT,
IN 1865.

BY ASA B. ISHAM,

*Late First Lieutenant Company "F,"
Historian of the Regiment.*

THE Seventh Michigan Cavalry was one of the regiments that the Honorable F. W. Kellogg had special authority from the War Department to recruit. The nucleus for its organization was found in an overflow of men from the Sixth Cavalry, and consisted of detachments from Niles and Battle Creek that had arrived in Grand Rapids the 24th and 25th of September, 1862. These detachments subsequently became Company "A," and were mustered into the United States service the 13th of October, 1862, at the same time that the muster of the Sixth Cavalry was proceeding.

On the fourth of November Colonel William D. Mann, who had been commissioned as Colonel of the

Regiment, arrived and took command. Colonel Mann, who had gone out as Captain with the First Michigan Cavalry and had much experience in the early part of 1862 in fighting Colonel Turner Ashby, the famous Confederate cavalry leader of the Shenandoah Valley, had conceived that a somewhat differently equipped and mounted cavalry force was desirable in the Virginia campaign. He had submitted to the War Department a scheme for a regiment of mounted rifles and a battery of light artillery. This scheme had received the endorsement of General John P. Hatch, then holding a command in the Valley, and other experienced officers of the old Army, and was promptly accepted by Secretary Stanton, who, with the consent of the President, granted authority to Captain Mann to raise such a regiment in Michigan, if the consent of the Governor of the State could be obtained. To secure this, and for other reasons, Captain Mann, accepting the Lieutenant-Colonelcy for himself, tendered the Colonelcy of his newly-authorized regiment to Lieutenant-Colonel Copeland, of the First Michigan Cavalry. This regiment of mounted rifles, later known as the Fifth Michigan Cavalry, and the battery of light artillery known and greatly famed later in the War as Daniel's Battery, were recruited and organized to the full number of nearly 1,400 men, and mustered into the service within eight days from the date of Lieutenant-Colonel Mann's arrival in Detroit. It was as magnificent a body of vigorous young soldiers as ever was mustered. Although Colonel Copeland was

commissioned as the Colonel, he never took command of the regiment, which remained under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Mann until the latter was commissioned Colonel of the Seventh Regiment of Cavalry on the 1st of November.

A camp called Lee Barracks was formed at Grand Rapids by the erection of rough board structures, one story in height, that were added to from time to time as recruits came in, slowly but surely. Enlistments lagged; for so many recruits had already gone, that men could not well be spared from the farm, the workshop, the counting-house, and other departments of industry. Large bounties were not offered at that time to draw men into the service through cupidity, and a draft was not impending to frighten; so that those that did enlist were actuated by promptings of the purest patriotism. The war had progressed far enough to make it plain to everyone of average intelligence that it was to be continued and bloody. Therefore, those that went in at this time faced the prospect of three years of battle and peril for the poor inducement of thirteen dollars a month, hard tack and bacon included. With the hazard so out of proportion to the compensation, it is not remarkable that there was not the same impulsive patriotic ardor to fill up the ranks of organizing regiments that was exhibited in the first year of the contest, when the war was regarded more in the light of an ephemeral frolic, than the prolonged, sanguinary struggle it was destined to become.

It is not intended to dwell upon life in rendezvous at Grand Rapids. There were dismounted drills—squad, company and battalion drills. Even yet in the ear rings the emphatic ejaculations of the old drill-master, Captain Bothan: "Oh stupid! stupid! even an ox may be taught to know right from left, but ye will never learn." Also, before the vision rises the First Lieutenant of Company "C," afterward a Major, with a pocket full of rocks, that, with a volley of blood-curdling oaths, he was wont to discharge at any luckless wight that might miss step or fall out of line. Not to be overlooked is the dashing Russian adventurer belonging to the battery, that gave us instruction in the sabre exercise: "Guard! One! Two! Three! Four!" Cut and point; moulinet and parry. Tall, broad-shouldered, graceful, agile, reticent, and plausible in speech, jaunty in dress and in carriage, with facial scars from fence, which he claimed were those of battle, he was the well-trained, unprincipled soldier of fortune that was playing fast and loose with our organizing volunteer soldiery, with great diversion to himself, and at no expense. He disappeared "between two days," leaving officers that had made him cash advances, and a number of love-lorn maidens, to mourn because he was not.

The wintry blasts will not fail to be remembered by the raw recruits. The barracks and company mess-quarters were like sieves, through which the keen, cold air circulated freely. It was too cold to sit down,

and meals were therefore eaten standing, with every muscle in the body undergoing exercise.

At night blanketed forms huddled around the red-hot stoves, giving no heed to the demand for sleep, in the endeavor to keep warm, and, "wishing for the war to cease." Nights around the stove in the Commissary's store room—when feasting upon juicy hunks of meat rolled up in wet brown paper and broiled upon the coals by Harvey Hyde and Hank DeGraff, and a snug berth under the Quartermaster's pile of blankets with Dan McNaughton and Charley Pratt—are cherished memories.

The advent of horses correspondingly increased the limits of camp, and added greatly to its activities. Never was a regiment sent out of Michigan with better mounts. The animals were inspected for purchase by Captains Warner, Douglass, and Armstrong, in connection with Quartermaster Lyon, all practical horsemen; therefore very little poor stock found its way in under



FARNHAM LYON,

Captain and Assistant-Quartermaster.

their supervision. Feeding, grooming, mounted drill, dress parades, and inspections now kept every one astir. Biting, kicking, rearing, and bucking horses made life a burden to those that had drawn them, while they occasioned a high degree of hilarity among those that bestrode more decorous beasts; but the wayward were gradually toned down and brought in to subjection.

Having a minimum of men for ten companies, they were mustered into the United States service Tuesday, January 27th, 1863, as a regiment by Lieutenant-Colonel James Oakes, of the United States army. Official acknowledgment of regimental existence was received Thursday, February 19th, 1863, and with it orders to move to Washington. On the 20th the horses of the first five companies, with a detail of twenty men from each of these companies, left Grand Rapids under command of Captain Warner. On the 21st the horses of the other companies, with a similar detail from each, were forwarded under command of Major Newcombe, and on Sunday the 22d the main body of the regiment took cars for the front, leaving Major Granger and Lieutenant Sproul, of Company "C," with a few men to take care of the barracks and recruit Companies "L" and "M."

Our departure was notable only in that but little attention was given to it. The papers merely mentioned the fact that we were ordered off to the seat of war. If any able editor saw a Napoleon in each of us, and believed we would

end the rebellion in thirty days, he kept it religiously to himself. No ladies appeared upon the scene to present us with "housewives" and "havelocks;" no lunches were spread. Our martial ardor was not fanned by sword and flag presentations. No soaring orator pointed us to the achievements of antiquity, and predicted that we would have eclipsed all of them before the Ides of March. The near and dear ones of the few that belonged to Grand Rapids and its immediate vicinity were there to bid us Godspeed and a safe return, and pathetic partings were not wanting.

At stations along the route to Detroit there were similar affecting incidents. But, on the whole, we slipped off quietly, like men that had fighting to do, and were going to do it. And history shows that we did it. From the first general "baptism of fire" at Hanover, Pa., June 30th, 1863, we were ever at the front, keeping a tight hold on the skirts of the enemy, until the final victory at Appomattox compelled his surrender.

Reaching Washington February 27th, after a day or two spent in barracks, a camp was assigned to us on Meridian Hill. It was a delectable spot—two steep hill-sides, bisected by a deep ravine. The ground was soft and mushy from rain, and the tents were hardly pitched, before a wet snow came upon us to the depth of several inches. The horses were knee-deep in the cold ooze, without shelter. There was no fuel for fires, except the sticks from the hay-bales; there was no flooring for the tents, and no choice for rest but to

spread the ponchos on the semi-fluid mud, to settle down and wallow in it, turning from side to side in the effort to keep warm. The sick list rapidly increased. The surgeons' tent—in a sea of slush—was thronged at sick-call by a sorrowful, shivering crowd, and the surgeons—rhenmy-eyed, with blue and dripping noses—dealt out quinine with lavish hand, but spoke no words of cheer. If anywhere, during all our service, we were more thoroughly miserable than during the first weeks on Meridian Hill it has escaped the memory.

It was here the famous "Guard of Honor" was organized, consisting of two picked men from each company, by which great things were to be accomplished, in accordance with orders from regimental headquarters. It made a good charge at Gettysburg, but after that battle the members were returned to their companies, and the existence of the "Guard" was ended. On the 25th of March we received Burnside carbines, which completed our armament, sabres and Colt's army revolvers having been distributed at Grand Rapids. According to the Adjutants' return for this day, the strength of the regiment was 783: 43 officers and 740 men. The 26th of March, under marching orders for Fairfax Court-House, we were ordered to reduce baggage and camp-equipage to a war-footing. As nearly every man had a valise and a very respectable kitchen outfit, the consternation produced by this order may be imagined. It was amusing to watch the sorting over of personal

effects in order to leave behind what might be deemed an encumbrance. A little pile would be placed to one side, only to be invariably taken up again as material indispensable. This indecision finally ended by throwing away the valise; but the contents were rolled up in a blanket, or poncho, and strapped on the back of the saddle; and, in addition, kettles, stew-pans, skillets and coffee pots were universal trappings; so that when the Column moved off at 7 o'clock in the evening, it bore the appearance of a caravan of junk-dealers, rather than a regiment of horse in battle array. However, it did not take many marches to dispose of superfluities: the common sense of the American soldier soon asserted itself. It took twenty-five wagons to move the regiment from Meridian Hill to Fairfax Court-House, and then everyone complained that everything had to be left behind. In course of time the regiment possessed but one wagon, and this one would not be seen by us for weeks.

We left Meridian Hill after dark of the 26th and made a night march, crossing Long Bridge with advance guard thrown well out to the front, with a nervous expectation of meeting the enemy at any moment. There was not an armed force of rebels within perhaps 50 miles, but it was probably the most "heart-in-the-mouth" march we ever made.

Fairfax Court-House was reached about five o'clock in the morning of the 27th, and a camp-site was assigned us one mile to the north of the town. Our baggage train had not come up and we had no

tents. With orders to be ready to move at any time, we stood by our horses in a drenching rain until well into the night, when the rain turned to snow, which, by morning, had fallen to the depth of ten inches. Our clothes were frozen, and nothing to make a fire out of could be found during all that long, dreary night. No men ever rejoiced more to see Old Sol rise in his glory than did we on the morning of the



S. B. MANN,
Captain Company "F."

28th. During the day our camp equipage arrived. As a consequence of the exposure of the night before, Capt. S. B. Mann, of Company "F," contracted a pulmonary trouble which led to his honorable discharge from the service the month of July following, to his own regret and that of the regiment, by

which he was greatly esteemed. Here we were united with the Fifth and Sixth Michigan Cavalry regiments into a brigade under command of Gen. Joseph T. Copeland, in General Stahl's cavalry di-

vision, Department of Washington. On the 28th it rained the latter part of the day, and we were ordered out at midnight, but after remaining mounted in line in the rain for half an hour, the order was countermanded. The night of the 29th we were again ordered out, with the same result. At three o'clock on the morning of the 31st we again took to horse, in obedience to orders, and once more went back to our blankets. Contrary to expectations, the one most disturbed by these night-alarms was the Surgeon, who, from previous training, should have regarded them as but pleasant reminders of life at home. This day, March 31st, snow fell to the depth of six inches. Again, on April 5th, there was a snowfall of eight inches. The days it did not snow, cold rains were sent upon us, so that those that bore up under these vicissitudes were seasoned forever after against any inclemencies of weather. If any old soldier of the Seventh be at loss to know what he should claim a pension for, he can base it upon our first two months of field-service, for he had exposure enough during that time to have laid the basis for any ill whatsoever.

On the 14th of April we marched to Ocquequan, where we remained picketing, scouting the country, and drilling until April 25th, when we moved to Bristow Station, arriving there the 28th. Here we remained in a camp well barricaded with brush, beating up the country in all directions until May 5th, when we moved to Kettle Run, not far from Catlett's

Station. Sunday, May 3d, Mosby captured the outpost of the First Virginia Cavalry, under Major Steele, near Warrenton Junction. He was driven off by the Fifth New York Cavalry, and a large portion of his force was captured, while the prisoners he had taken were released. We rushed to the scene of conflict, but it was all over when we arrived. On the 10th of May camp was changed to Warrenton Junction.

Monday, May 11th, a foraging party, under Lieutenant Gray, returning from the direction of Warrenton with Sergeant-Major Loomis and Sergeant Isham in the advance, was fired upon, when about two miles from camp, by some of Mosby's force concealed in the woods. The men behaved courageously, charging upon their assailants through the woods, and chasing them across the country. Nobody was hurt, but the guerilla camp was found and, with its equipage, destroyed.

At daylight, the morning of the 14th of May, while out on a scout with four companies, Colonel Mann sent a sergeant and two men under Sergeant Isham to Marstellers to examine the premises for concealed arms. Upon reaching the house they were fired upon by six rebel soldiers hiding within. Private Robert McLain, of Company "E," was instantly killed, Private Kitchen, of Company "E," slightly, and Sergeant Isham, of Company "I," severely wounded. The sergeants maintained their position, firing into the door with their revolvers until the enemy beat a retreat out the back way and thereby escaped to the woods.

In the column, coming up shortly afterward, Corporal Waldron W. Raymond, of Company "E," discovering a rebel hiding in the bushes, shot and killed him. These were the first casualties in the regiment, and the men were so incensed at the family for harboring lurking foes, that they were with difficulty restrained from burning down the house. May 17th, moved from Warrentown Junction to Kettle Run.

On the 29th of May Mosby captured a train of cars near Catlett's Station by removing a rail. He made away with his booty, but was brought to bay at Grapewood Farm, near Greenwich Church, by the Seventh Michigan and First Vermont Cavalry, which, under command of Colonel Mann, had promptly set out in pursuit on hearing Mosby's guns. After a spirited action Mosby's two Napoleon brass guns were captured, and a number were killed and wounded on both sides. Among the prisoners was a heroic young Virginian, who declared he would die before he would surrender, but was taken alive all the same, although badly wounded. Among the casualties was a Captain Hoskins, an Englishman. He belonged to an English family of distinction, and had been serving with Mosby. Altogether, it was a glorious victory, and put us in high feather. In this fight a soldier of Company "C" had Mosby a prisoner for fifteen minutes, until he was re-captured by some of his own band. The captor in turn was made prisoner, but he escaped the next day to tell his story, which

was corroborated by a rebel surgeon we captured soon after at Goose Creek.

Up to the 24th of June there is no particular record of the service of the regiment. It was engaged between Bealeton and Centerville, guarding the railroad line of communications with the Army of the Potomac in scouting the country along this line and in outpost duty. At no time, perhaps, during all our campaigning, were we more destitute of food, forage, and clothing than at this period, for the Army of the Potomac absorbed everything, and supplies that we sorely needed were guarded safely to their destination.

The 24th of June, 1863, found the brigade massed with the division at Fairfax Court-House, Va., and at two o'clock on the morning of the 25th the march to repel Lee's invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania began. Proceeding by way of Dranesville, the Potomac was crossed at Edwards Ferry the evening of the 25th. That night we bivouacked in the mud, just outside of Urbana, by order of General Stahl, who rode in fine soldierly style in a covered spring wagon drawn by four white mules. Frederick, Md., was reached the 26th, where an all-night's rest greatly refreshed men and horses, and, on the morning of the 27th, the march was resumed up the Cotoctin Valley, in the direction of Gettysburg. Up to the 30th we were scouting the country in all directions in the vicinity of Gettysburg. On the 29th, General Stahl was superseded in his command by General Kilpatrick, and General Copeland by General Custer, and the First

Michigan Cavalry was joined to the brigade. On the 30th the regiment, which was at Abbottstown, with the First Michigan and Battery "M" 2d U. S. Artillery, moved to Hanover, where the brigade was united, in order to oppose the attempt of Stuart to effect a junction with Lee. The part taken by the regiment



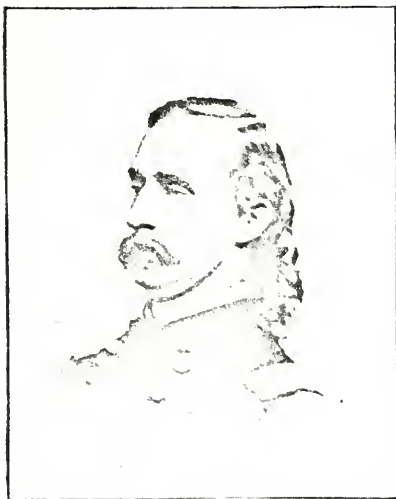
MAJOR GEO. K. NEWCOMBE.

in the engagement that followed, as well as those of Hunterstown and Gettysburg, is briefly told in the report of Major Geo. K. Newcombe:

"At Hanover, Pa., on the 30th of June, the regiment, having

the advance of the brigade in its rapid return from Abbottstown, was thrown into position on the left of the turnpike, to the left and front of Battery "M" 2d U. S. Artillery. Two squadrons were dismounted, and advanced as skirmishers under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Litchfield. In the progress of the action, the regiment was moved to the right of the town as a support to Battery "M."

The skirmishers, having advanced beyond the town and exhausted their ammunition, were withdrawn. About five o'clock in the afternoon Companies 'C,' 'H' and 'E,' under command of Major Newcombe, were sent to occupy the town, which they took pos-



GEN. GEO. A. CUSTER.

session of and held until night, when the enemy withdrew.

"At Hunters-town, on the 2d of July, the regiment, except one squadron held in reserve, was advanced on the left as dismounted skirmishers.

"At Gettysburg, on the 3d of July, on the extended right of our line

during the early part of the day, the regiment, as a reserve and as a support to Battery 'M,' occupied various positions upon the field. About four o'clock in the afternoon the regiment was ordered to charge the advancing line of the enemy's skirmishers, who were strongly supported by their cavalry reserve. A desperate but unequal hand-to-hand conflict here occurred. The regiment, being finally obliged to re-

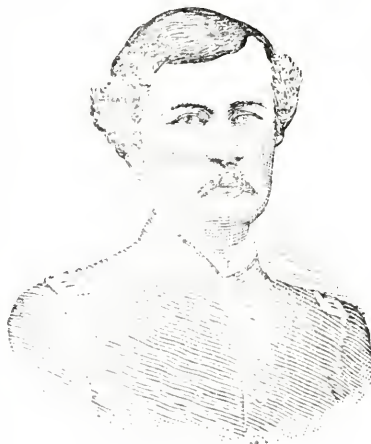
tire, rallied twice under a sharp fire from the enemy, without support or cover, and returned to the charge, and held the field until the advance of the First Michigan."

Gen. J. H. Kidd, in his address at Gettysburg, graphically describes this charge :

"Just then a column of mounted men was seen advancing from our right and rear, squadron succeeding squadron, until an entire regiment came into view with sabres gleaming and colors gaily fluttering in the breeze. It was the Seventh Michigan, commanded by Colonel Mann : Gregg, seeing the necessity for prompt action, had ordered it to charge. As it moved forward and cleared the battery, Custer drew his sabre, placed himself in front, and shouted, 'Come on, you Wolverines!' The Seventh dashed into the open field and rode straight at the dismounted line, which, staggered by the appearance of this new foe, broke to the rear and ran for its reserves. Custer led the charge half-way across the plain, then turned to the left ; but the gallant regiment swept on under its own leaders, riding down and capturing many prisoners.

"There was no check to the charge. The squadrons kept on in good form. Every man yelled at the top of his voice until the regiment had gone probably one thousand yards straight toward the Confederate batteries, when, by some error of the guide of the leading squadron, the head of the column was deflected to the left, making a quarter turn, and the regiment was hurled headlong against a post and rail-fence that

ran obliquely in front of the Rummel barn. This proved, for the moment, an impassable barrier. The squadrons coming up successively at a charge, rushed pell-mell upon each other, and were thrown into a state of indescribable confusion, though the rear companies, without order or orders, formed left and right-front-into-line along the fence and pluckily began firing across it into the faces of the Confederates, who, when they saw the impetuous onset of the Seventh thus abruptly checked, rallied, and began to collect in swarms upon the opposite side. Some of the officers leaped from their saddles and called upon the men to assist in making an opening. Among these were Lieutenant Geo. G. Briggs, acting Adjutant, and Captain H. N. Moore. The task was a difficult and hazardous one, the posts and rails being so firmly united that it could be accomplished only by lifting the posts, which were set deeply, and moving several lengths at once. This was finally done, however, though the regiment was exposed to not only a fire from the force in front,



HEMAN S. MOORE,
Captain Company "K."

but to a flanking fire from a strong skirmish line along a fence to the right, and running at nearly right angles with the one through which it was trying to pass.

"While this was going on, Briggs' horse was shot, and he found himself on foot with three Confederate prisoners on his hands. With these he started to the rear, having no remount. Before he could reach a place of safety, the rush of charging squadrons from either side had intercepted his retreat. In the *mêlée* that followed, two of his men ran away; the other undertook the duty of escorting his captor back to the Confederate lines. The experiment cost him his life, but the plucky adjutant, although he did not run away, lived to fight again on many another day.

"In the mean time, through the passageway thus effected, the regiment moved forward,—the centre squadron leading,—and resumed the charge. Before it the Confederates at once fell back. The charge was continued across a plowed field to the front and right up to, and past, Rummels, to a point within two or three hundred yards of the Confederate battery. There another fence confronted it, the last one in the way of reaching the battery, the guns of which were pouring canister into the charging column as fast as could be fired. Two men, Privates Powers and Ingelede, of Captain Moore's company, leaped this fence and passed several rods beyond. Powers came back without a scratch, but Ingelede was severely wounded. These two men were certainly within two hundred yards of the enemy's cannon.

“But seeing that the enemy to the right had thrown down the fences and were forming a column for a charge, the companies of the Seventh fell back through the opening in the fence. Captain Moore, in whose company sixteen horses had been killed, retired slowly, endeavoring to cover the retreat of his dismounted men ; but, taking the wrong direction, he came to the fence one hundred yards above the opening, just as the enemy's charging column struck him.

“Glancing over his shoulder, he caught the gleam of a sabre, thrust from the arm of a sturdy Confederate. He ducked to avoid the blow, but received the point upon the back of his head. At the same time a pistol ball crashed through his charger's brain, and the horse went down with Moore's leg under him. An instant later, Moore avenged his steed with the last shot in his revolver, and the Confederate fell dead at his side. Some dismounted men of the Thirteenth Virginia Cavalry took Moore prisoner and escorted him back to the rear of their battery, from which position, during the excitement that followed, he made his escape.”

In his report General Custer says: “I at once ordered the Seventh Michigan Cavalry to charge the advancing column of the enemy. The ground was very unfavorable for the manœuvring of cavalry, but, despite all obstacles, the regiment boldly advanced to the assault, which was executed in splendid style, the enemy being driven from field to field, until our

advance reached a high and unbroken fence, behind which the enemy was strongly posted. Nothing daunted, Colonel Mann, followed by the main body of his regiment, bravely rode up to the fence, discharging revolvers in the very face of the foe. No troops could have maintained this position. The Seventh was therefore compelled to retire, followed by twice the number of the enemy."

Lieutenant J. L. Carpenter, of Company "F," was severely wounded and taken prisoner by the enemy. He fainted from loss of blood and was left by his captors on the field, where he was subsequently picked up by our own men. Lieutenant J. G. Birney, of Company "C," was also wounded and captured, but he effected his escape the same day.



MAJOR JAS. L. CARPENTER.

Stuart's attempt, with four brigades of rebel cavalry, to turn the Union right on the last day at Gettysburg, was foiled, principally by the determined resistance and impetuous onslaughts of the Michigan Cavalry

Brigade. Of the regiments composing that organization, none are entitled to more laurels for the part performed on that historic field than the Seventh Michigan Cavalry. Although the smallest regiment in the brigade, it suffered the greatest loss of any. With twenty-nine officers and four hundred and thirty-two men—four hundred and sixty-one in all—present for duty, thirteen men were killed, four officers and forty-four men wounded, and thirty-nine men were missing. This was nearly double the loss of the Fifth, with seven hundred and seventy present for duty, and over one-fourth greater than the loss of the First, with five hundred and two present for duty. The Sixth, with six hundred and eleven present for duty, suffered a loss of twenty-eight in killed, wounded, and missing. It is a distinction we are not disposed to estimate lightly, that our casualties exceeded those of any other cavalry regiment engaged in the battle of Gettysburg. Of the part taken by the Michigan Cavalry brigade at Gettysburg, Captain Charles King, U. S. A., has written :

“ Virginia’s beautiful division of cavalry, plumed, stately, superb, rides forth from the screening forest to overwhelm the Union ranks. Oh, well for Gregg and his gallant few in the worn old Second Division—well for the hard-used Army of the Potomac—well for the cause of freedom and union is it that Custer and the Wolverines are still there !

* * * * *

“ The hoarsely shouted ‘ Charge ! ’ the glorious

burst of cheers! the wild fury of the onset! the crash and shock of the meeting hosts—and Virginia's grand advance is done. Michigan has tackled and downed her in mid-field. Hand to hand, blade to blade, Stuart's veterans, Custer's eager boys are clinched in furious fight, with the Wolverines on top.

* * * * *

"Hacking, hewing, hammering now, the Union blues surround the baffled legion, powerless in its



JAMES G. BIRNEY,
Captain Company "C."

very weight, and so, slowly, gradually, almost imperceptibly at first, the gray horsemen are borne backward up the field, back through the dense dust cloud, and at last, dissolving before the torrent, they turn and flee and seek the distant shelter of the wood, their breathless conquerors chasing at their heels.

Like Pickett's—Stuart's grand assault is turned to naught. What soldier lives who does not envy Michigan that day? It was the cavalry combat of the war!"

On the morning of the 4th orders came to march

in pursuit of the fleeing army of Lee, who, during the night before, had decided to get back to "Ole Virginny" as quickly as possible. Our route took us directly across the field of the hot infantry and artillery fighting of the day before. All will remember the awful spectacle presented. In places several bodies had been heaped together to clear the way for the column to pass, so thickly had the ground been strewn with the fallen in that great battle. That afternoon and night there was a fearful thunderstorm, and the scene was one of great grandeur, as, marching on the hill road, the clouds and lightning seemed, and in fact were, below us in the valley. In the midst of pouring rain and intense darkness, save when lightning brought an instant of illumination, the head of the column, which was held by the Seventh, was met by a volley of canister shot from two pieces of artillery posted in the roadway at Monterey Pass, directly in front of the summer hotel. As the road was still ascending, the gunners, miscalculating our distance away, aimed too high, and no harm from the first discharge came to us. The column promptly charged and in a few minutes the position was ours, together with the cannon and a good many prisoners. All night the march was kept up, fraught with considerable fighting, rewarded by the capture of many prisoners and some four hundred wagons of the enemy's trains.

The remainder of the campaign is included in the report of Major Newcombe:

" At Smithburg, July 5th, the regiment supported Battery 'M' and occupied the extreme right.

" At Hagerstown, July 6th, the regiment, having supported the battery in the early part of the affair, was afterward advanced on the right, nearly past the town, when it was dismounted and thrown forward as skirmishers, driving the enemy beyond the town, when it was recalled."

Capt. Wellington Willets, Company "E," was taken prisoner at Hagerstown, and held in the various prisons of the South until the spring of 1865.

" At Williamsport, the same day, we supported a bat-

ttery. Companies 'L' and 'M' joined the regiment at Boonesborough, July 8th, 1863, where the regiment that day, in the early part of the action, supported Battery 'M' on the right of the Hagerstown road. As our line of skirmishers was falling back, Major Newcombe, with his battalion, dismounted and advanced to its support. The line



HARLAN B. COCHRAN,
First Sergeant Company "F."

advanced under a heavy fire, and drove the enemy

from the woods. Reinforcements coming up, a charge was made and the enemy was driven from the field. The remainder of the regiment supported the skirmishers and was exposed to a heavy fire.

“On the 12th of July the regiment, being attached to the First Brigade, entered, with it, Hagerstown, under a sharp fire from the enemy. In the afternoon the regiment was advanced to support the infantry at the extreme right of the town.

“At Falling Waters, July 14th, upon coming into action, Major Granger was dispatched to the right, where, dismounting a part of his command, he soon took from the enemy a ten-pounder Parrott gun, that, after having turned against the enemy with great effect, he brought from the field. Another part of the regiment went to the support of the skirmishers, and the remainder as a support for Battery ‘M.’ The enemy’s column advanced to charge the battery, when that part of the right supporting it—seventy sabres—advanced to the charge and brought from the field four hundred prisoners, with the battle-flag of the Fifty-fifth Virginia. The dismounted skirmishers of the Seventh captured the Colonel of the Fifty-fifth, with several other officers and a squad of men.” Here was killed Orderly Sergeant Cochran, of Company ‘F,’ as noble a youth as ever died for his country. The flag was captured by Sergeant (afterward Lieutenant) Chas. M. Holton, of Company ‘A.’ This flag was sent by General Kilpatrick to the War Department, where it was

turned over by Secretary Stanton to Colonel Mann to be held as a trophy, and in whose possession it still remains. In the charge on the Fifty-fifth Virginia, Lieutenant Dodge and Sergeant Cochran were in the advance. The enemy discharged a volley that killed Cochran and put twenty-seven bullets into the horse of Private Dopps, of Company "F," in the first set of "fours," breaking every one of the animal's legs. Dopps himself was only scratched.



CHARLES M. HOLTON.
First Lieutenant Company "C."

After a few days' much needed rest we again crossed the Potomac into Virginia, and participated in engagements at Snickers' Gap, July 19th; Kelly's Ford, September 13th; Culpepper Court-House, September 14th; Raccoon Ford, September 16th; White's Ford, September 21st, and Jack's Shop, September 26th.

In the retrograde movement from the Rapidan, the enemy was met October 9th near James City; on

the 10th, participated in the battle of Brandy Station, where Buford's and Kilpatrick's divisions were surrounded by the rebel infantry and cavalry. The Michigan Brigade charged through and cleared the river front of the enemy, so that the whole command was withdrawn in good order. From the 11th to the 19th we were active in guarding the flank and rear of the army. On the 19th, after skirmishing



R. H. HOLMES,
Second Lieutenant Company "E."

from Gainesville to Buckland's Mills, a heavy engagement occurred at the latter place with the enemy's infantry and cavalry. Here Lieutenants Briggs and Holmes were taken prisoners, but succeeded in running the guard in the

night, and found their way back to our lines, after undergoing severe hardships.

The enemy, falling back toward the Rapidan, was not again encountered until the 19th of November—at Stevensburg, and the 26th of November at Morton's Ford. In the affair of the 26th, the regiment cap-

tured a number of prisoners from the rear of the rebel column. An incident of this action is worthy of record. Just before the engagement, Captain Warner, of Company "B," had been compelled by sickness to drop behind his regiment. General Custer, finding him away from his command, placed him under arrest and took away his arms. The Captain pushed forward and rejoined the command just as it was going into action. Unarmed as he was, he rode in the forefront, and, catching a fully-armed rebel in his arms, he drew him from his horse, placed him across the pommel of his saddle and carried him to General Custer, who, it is needless to say, restored the Captain his arms and rescinded the order of arrest. The season's campaign being now over, we settled down into winter-quarters near Stevensburg, Va., picketing the line of the Rapidan about Morton's Ford.

By utilizing the material of abandoned and partly dismantled houses, comfortable winter-quarters were arranged; and, although the camp was flat and muddy in wet weather, it was pleasant to be at rest after the hardships of the campaign. While here, may be mentioned an issue of whisky, that illustrates the inexhaustibility of a barrel of commissary whisky, as well, also, as the fact that some men have acquired a reputation for capacity in storing it away that they do not deserve. All will recollect the cold New Year of 1864. On that day the brigade Quartermaster was ordered to dispense whisky on orders of regimental and company officers. Accordingly, your

historian was ordered to repair to the brigade Quarter-master's in order to vouch for the signatures of the officers of his regiment—a duty, by the way, he was not loth to undertake, since it augured the probability of participating in a good New Year's dinner with the Quarter-master. Like the obedient soldier he was, he at once betook himself to the old mill, where was installed the Quarter-master. While yet a little way off, wrapt in the admiration of the architectural glories of the structure, he heard the official discoursing softly to his force in a strain like this: "Now, you have drawn off two buckets for brigade headquarters, have you?" "Yes," was the answer. "Well, fill in two buckets of clear cold water from the mill race, and draw off four buckets for regimental headquarters, and fill up again from the mill race. Then fill the orders for the personal use of the company officers, and, as the barrel goes down, fill up from the mill race, and even then there is many a man that will get a good deal more whisky than he ought to have." The picket detail left camp after dinner, the weather at that time being fairly comfortable. Long before night it turned cold, and early in the night it was necessary to relieve the outposts once an hour. Even then the men were nearly frozen, and not a man slept in reserve, but hovered closely about the huge log fires that had been built in order to keep from freezing.

When the regiment had settled in winter quarters, Colonel Mann went to Washington to lay before the

Ordnance Department the improved system of cavalry and infantry accoutrements which he had designed, and which had already received the commendation of General Meade and most of the general officers of the Army of the Potomac. The War Department decided to order a quantity of them for trial, and sent Colonel Mann to New York to procure and supervise their manufacture. This device, of which General Grant wrote, "I believe no one invention yet made will do more to promote the efficiency of the Army," proved so successful, and the Government gave such large orders for their manufacture, that the matter seemed to demand the constant attention of Colonel Mann, and, unwilling to accept a detail to ordnance duty while nominally Colonel of a regiment fighting at the front, he resigned on March 1st, devolving the command on Lieutenant-Colonel Litchfield.



A. C. LITCHFIELD,
Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General.

On the 25th of January, 1864, a recruiting detail was sent to Michigan under charge of Captain D. H. Darling. The party returned about the middle of April, having obtained some recruits, although not nearly as many as had been expected and were needed.

On the 28th of February one hundred picked men and horses of the regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Litchfield, left camp at Stevensburg, on the raid to Richmond, under General Kilpatrick. Beaver Dam Station, on the Virginia Central Railroad, was reached the afternoon of the 29th; and, after destroying the station and track, the march was resumed, and the defenses of Richmond encountered the afternoon of March 1st. Here we remained for several hours awaiting the sound of Colonel Dalghren's signal gun on the other side of Richmond, when we were to dash into the city and release the Union prisoners there confined. But Dalghren was betrayed by a negro guide and killed, and the signal was not given. Darkness coming on, we moved off a few miles into a pine swamp, where we went into bivouac. About midnight a superior force of the enemy, with artillery, attacked the camp. The explosions of the screaming shells crashing through the trees made the horses unruly, and, as it was pitch dark, with the enemy, who was familiar with our position, assailing us front and flank, and, being unsupported, we were compelled to fall back some distance, suffering a loss of forty-four men missing. These, in the backward movement, were cut off, together with Colonel Litchfield, who made a most

heroic and gallant effort to check the rebel advance, dealing death and destruction in the ranks of the enemy, the last ball in his revolver piercing a rebel



JOHN A. CLARK,
Captain Company "I."

brain at the moment he was seized by three others and borne down. Captain John A. Clark and Lieutenant S. B. Carll were also captured. Colonel Litchfield and Captain Clark were immured in the dungeon with negro soldiers at Libby Prison until June, 1864, when they were removed to Macon, Ga.

The regiment, with the division, made its way to Yorktown, arriving there March 4, where the boys surfeited themselves with oysters, crabs, lobsters and fish, and on the 11th of March embarked on transports for Alexandria, Va., whence they returned by easy marches to the camp at Stevensburg, reaching there the 18th of March.

About the 1st of April General Kilpatrick was ordered to the West; the brigade was transferred to the first division, forming the first brigade under our

old commander Custer, while General A. T. A. Torbert was assigned to the command of the division. At the same time our camp was moved over to the hills near Culpepper Court-House.

Kilpatrick had many traits that commended him to soldiers, and it was not without regret we saw him go away. In his little speech to his assembled division, before departure, he said, that it was with great sorrow he spoke the parting word to men whose courage had been tested and not found wanting on many a hard-fought field. Better soldiers did not exist than those of the Third Cavalry Division, and while he might find troops equally brave in the department to which he was ordered, his heart would yearn for the tried and true men of his old command, that had won victory after victory, and had given him a soldierly renown dearer to him than all else; that the appellation "Kill cavalry" had been unjustly applied to him; that the welfare of his troops had been ever prominent in his mind, and that if the losses in his division had been heavy, it was because the exigencies of the service had engaged them more constantly in conflict with the enemy than other divisions of the cavalry. In parting, he assured them of his continuing interest, and said that the best wish he could express was, that their new commander might have as much consideration for them as he could conscientiously say he had always entertained and displayed.

Toward the latter part of April, a spark of discord was kindled by the action of the Brigade Provost-Mar-

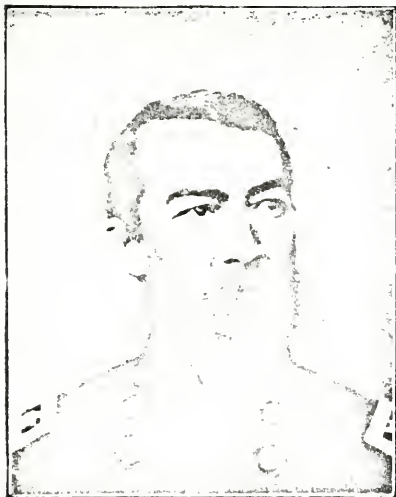
shal, Lieutenant Bayliss. One Sunday, by order from brigade headquarters, the regiment was assembled, dismounted, upon the parade ground, a little distance from camp, for dress parade and inspection. While this was in progress, the provost-guard stole into camp, overawed the camp guard, and seized and made away with a number of horses from each company. Upon their return the men were justly exasperated at this high-handed proceeding, and loaded their carbines with the intent of moving at once upon brigade headquarters to rescue their horses, even if they had to lay out the provost-guard to do it. After much persuasion on the part of the officers, the men were induced to permit the commanding officer and adjutant to go as envoys in their stead, who succeeded in effecting a prompt return of the horses: and thereby was averted a movement that, from the spirit manifested, might have had a serious ending.

About the first of May there was a division review on the hills overlooking Culpepper, and we were found in proper condition for the campaign under the Corps leadership of glorious Phil Sheridan.

Wednesday, May 4, 1864, tents were struck, and, in light marching order, our column was headed for the Rapidan. At Stony Mountain we bivouacked, where we broke up our Burnside carbines and received Spence repeating carbines in their stead.

On the 5th of May the Rapidan was crossed at Ely's Ford, and, after marching all day, a halt for the night was made on the Fredericksburg plank road near

Chancellorsville, a little in advance of General Grant's headquarters. About two o'clock, on the morning of



GENERAL PHILIP SHERIDAN.

the 6th, we were in the saddle, moving into the Wilderness. The burning furnace was by turns a pillar of fire and cloud. Near daylight, the intersection of the Furnace road and Brock's pike was reached, where a lively engagement with the enemy was already in progress. Turning off to the right the

regiment was placed in the open as a support to a battery of Greggs' division, which position was occupied nearly all day, mounted, in full range and view of the enemy's guns. Our brigade had an engagement with White's rebel brigade, driving it from the field and capturing a number of prisoners. At night we were drawn off in haste to the Furnace, where we were treated to a bugle concert, that continued for a long time and seemed spread over all creation.

At daylight, the morning of the 7th, we were again on the battle-ground of the preceding day, where

the rebels were found waiting to contest the field. Although they made a stubborn fight, toward the middle of the afternoon, they were whipped, and were driven from the field, with a loss of many prisoners. Bivouac for the night was made upon the battle-field, the air unpleasant with the odor of decomposing horses. The lullaby to sleep was the song of the bullet; since, under cover of darkness, the "Johnnies" had returned, and, pushing their picket line up close to ours, were engaged in short-range picket-firing.

Sunday, May 8, we were moved farther to the left, as an infantry support; but the Sixth Corps pushed back the enemy, and we marched to Locust Grove and camped for the night.

Monday, May 9, the Cavalry Corps being massed, we moved round the right flank of Lee's army, on the march toward Richmond. At Beaver Dam Station an immense amount of rebel supplies was captured



DAVID SARGENT,
Captain Company "H."

and destroyed, together with two railroad trains. About four hundred of our men, under rebel escort to Richmond, were recaptured. It was after dark before we bivouacked. During the night we were several times disturbed by attacks upon our pickets, and once we were compelled to shift location by a lively cartridge fusillade from a rebel ammunition-wagon that had been captured and set on fire.

Before daylight of the 10th we were again on the move, but proceeded more slowly on account of the work of destroying the railroad and of the attacks of the rebel cavalry upon our rear, going, at last, into bivouac for the night on the south side of the South Anna river. At dawn, the morning of the 11th, our pickets were sharply assailed, but the enemy quickly drew off, and the line of march toward Ashland was resumed.

About 10 o'clock, at the intersection of the Telegraph road with the Brock pike, the battle of Yellow Tavern was opened by Stuart, who had interposed his corps to the left and front of our advance upon Richmond. At the beginning, the regiment was sent into the woods dismounted, as a reserve for the Fifth and Sixth Michigan; but, as they pushed the enemy, it was withdrawn, remounted, and followed by fours in the wake of the First Michigan in its charge upon the rebel battery. From the hill, whence the battery was dislodged and a portion of it captured, we were ordered by General Custer to charge up the Telegraph road into the woods. The

charge was executed right gallantly, Major Granger leading; and a rebel column behind a barricade in the road was driven back in disorder. But here—by some order from the rear that has never been explained—sheer poltroonery, or a monstrous blunder on the part of the second in command—the regiment was wheeled about and retired, leaving perhaps twenty or twenty-five men to continue the charge, with the Major commanding. Lieutenant Isham, of Company “F,” was in command of the first squadron, the left



GEORGE W. HILL,
First Lieutenant Company “G.”

being in front, by inversion, and he therefore rode by the side of Major Granger. The rebel forces, giving way in our front, left an isolated group of horsemen about a battle flag about one hundred yards to our left, on higher ground than the road we were moving along. This group formed a good target for our

revolvers; for, from the dust and battle smoke in our immediate front, we could scarcely distinguish friend from foe. There is little doubt that General

Stuart was in this group; and it was on that spot, and during our charge, that he fell mortally wounded, as will appear later.

Shortly after passing the barricade, Major Granger was missed, but it was not known that he had fallen, instantly killed by several bullets, that must have struck him simultaneously. The charge of the squad continued up to the bridge, from which the enemy was beginning to remove the planks, when Lieutenants Isham and Hill, with but five men left, three of whom were wounded, being completely surrounded and about to be annihilated, surrendered.

Major H. B. McClellan,—Stuart's chief of staff,—in his work on the "Campaigns of Stuart's Cavalry," referring to the charge of the First Michigan, says, page 413:

"The enemy's charge captured our battery on the left of our line and drove back almost the entire left. Where Captain Dorsey was stationed—immediately on the Telegraph road—about 80 men had collected, and amongst these the General (Stuart) threw himself, and by his personal example held them steady while the enemy charged entirely past their position.

"With these men, he fired into their flank and rear as they passed him in advancing and retreating, for they were met by a mounted charge of the First Virginia Cavalry and driven back some distance. As they retired, one man, who had been dismounted in the charge and was running out on foot, turned as he passed the General, and, discharging his pistol,

inflicted the fatal wound. When Captain Dorsey discovered that the General was wounded, he came at once to his assistance, and endeavored to lead him to the rear; but the General's horse had become so unmanageable, that he insisted upon being taken down and allowed to rest against a tree."

This disposes of the story that Stuart was killed by private Jno. A. Huff, of Company "E," Fifth Michigan Cavalry. If Huff produced the exhibition of a "spread eagle" for Colonel Alger's diversion, he practiced his marksmanship upon another officer than General Stuart. The pistol ball that ended the career of the rebel cavalry chief was fired by a dismounted or mounted man of either the First or the Seventh Michigan Cavalry. That it was the latter appears more probable from the following circumstances: The First, after capturing the guns beyond the Telegraph road, passed over the hill into a ravine and held its ground. Here, while it had full occupation, it was never forced back to the Telegraph road, where—according to his chief of staff—Stuart had stationed himself; and, consequently, it is not probable that any of its dismounted men would have come within pistol range of him. On the other hand, the Seventh, which followed the First closely to the hill, whence the battery was dislodged, charged down the hill, across a ravine, and immediately up the Telegraph road into the woods, those in the van encountering a rebel column of fours in the road, which they drove back on the dead run and became

mixed up with. It was into the "flank and rear" of this column that the fire was poured as it passed, and any dismounted man of the Seventh "running out" must directly have passed Stuart's position had he been on the Telegraph road, where his staff officers have located him. In further corroboration is the fact that to the left of the Seventh's line of charge was a group of mounted men about a battle flag, as already mentioned. Immediately after Lieutenant Isham's surrender near the bridge, a rebel soldier came riding up through the woods from the direction of the battle flag, spreading the intelligence that Stuart was shot. Upon asking Lieutenant



ASA B. ISHAM,
First Lieutenant Company "E."

Hogan—serving as an aide to the General—if it was true, he responded "Yes;" and on further inquiry as to the location, he pointed toward the battle flag and said, "Right down there in the woods." This

spot, as near as could be judged of the distance traversed in the excitement of a charge, was at least a quarter of a mile to the left of the First Michigan's line of charge.

An incident of the engagement that came under observation pertained to Sergt. Samuel Post, of Company "H." Fully six feet high, dark complexioned, broad shouldered, and of powerful muscular development, he proved himself a veritable lion in battle, and died a hero. Only sudden glimpses could be had of him in the dust and smoke, but, from the time we struck the rebel column, his imprecations and sabre blows could be heard as he rode in advance of all others, and the weight of his sword arm, as it dealt blow upon blow, caused many a trooper in gray to bite the dust. After the regiment had fallen back across the brook and re-formed, Captains Loomis and Fisher advanced their squadrons, dismounted, on either side of the road over the route pursued by the squad with Major Granger, past the bridge and to the top of the hill beyond. In returning they brought back the body of Major Granger, and gave it burial in the grove in front of Yellow Tavern.

It was about five o'clock in the afternoon when our charge was concluded. Then there was a general advance all along the line, and the Confederates, beaten at all points and dejected by the fall of their chief, beat a precipitate retreat. Thus ended the battle of Yellow Tavern, and the command took a

well-earned rest for a part of the night on the field it had won.

An invaluable officer was lost to the regiment through the death of Major Henry W. Granger.



MAJOR HENRY W. GRANGER.

Physically up to the highest mark of a soldier—straight as an arrow and well proportioned—he was not lacking in any of the attributes required for field service in the face of an enterprising foe; but was cool in action, resolute, vigilant, and bold. So highly was he valued by General Custer that, in order to

fill his place, he was constrained to detail that heroic officer, Major Melvin Brewer, of the First Michigan Cavalry, to command the regiment, and who became ours not only nominally, but in fact, by promotion to the lieutenant-colonelcy in June, 1864. Major Brewer was once before in command of the regiment during the Kilpatrick raid, just after Colonel Litchfield was captured. He was at that time assigned to the command on account of Captain

Sproul's refusing it because he was not the ranking Captain.

In this signal discomfiture of Stuart's corps the main object of the expedition was accomplished; for Meade—after Sheridan's remonstrances in the Wilderness about the misuse of his cavalry—had testily directed Sheridan to take his force off and whip Stuart, which Sheridan declared he could do. But although he had done a thorough job, he was not content to return until he had thrown Jeff Davis and the whole of rebeldom into consternation by menacing Richmond, and, accordingly, about one o'clock on the morning of the 12th of May, the command took up its line of march over the Brock pike for Meadow Bridge on the Chickahominy. Here, after a severe engagement, in which the Seventh took a prominent part, a crossing was effected and the enemy routed with a heavy loss—in dead, wounded and prisoners. The brigade then moved to Gaines' Mills and bivouacked.

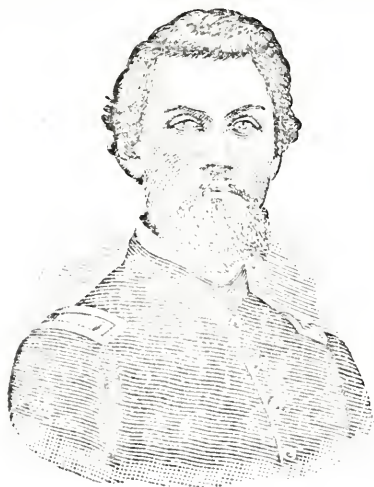
May 14th we marched to Malvern Hill and remained in that vicinity until the 17th. While here, communication was established with General Butler's army. On the evening of the 17th we were again on the move, to effect a junction with the Army of the Potomac. On the 18th we recrossed the Chickahominy, at Jones' Bridge, reaching Baltimore cross-roads the middle of the afternoon, where we remained until the 20th, when the brigade was detached to sever railroad connections about Hanover Court-House.

After destroying two trestle bridges and a mile of railroad track, besides capturing a considerable amount of stores, we encamped at Hanover town, returning to Hanover Court-House on the morning of the 21st; but, as the enemy was gathering in strong force, we marched over to White House Landing, crossed the Pamunky, and rested for the night about one mile from the river.

On the 23d of May we moved over near Dunkirk, where we passed the night, and on the 25th rejoined the Army of the Potomac.

May 26th we were again in the saddle, on the way to Darney's ferry, on the Pamunky, which was reached about midnight and found occupied by Butler's Brigade of Cavalry. The river was crossed in the face of the enemy, that, after a sharp fight, was driven away, leaving a number of prisoners in our hands. The Seventh, together with the Fifth Michigan, then marched to Hanover town, and proceeded in the direction of Howe's shop; but, after going a short distance, was called to the assistance of the First and Sixth Michigan, which had been assailed by a superior force of the enemy. Coming in upon the enemy's rear by a cross road, the Seventh made a sabre-charge upon their left with such spirit that the enemy fled across Crump Creek and was driven three miles, with the loss of four killed, seven wounded, and thirty-seven captured, together with the loss of a large number of horses which fell into our hands. It was the Maryland Independent Cavalry

Brigade that was treated so unchivalrously. We bivouacked at Crump Creek, and on the morning of the 28th marched to Eanon church, by way of Hawe's shop, to the relief of Greggs' division, which was



J. Q. A. SESSIONS,
First Lieutenant Company "D."

engaged with the enemy. The troops fought dismounted, owing to the thick woods and underbrush. The engagement was very hot, the Seventh especially being exposed to a severe fire; but the enemy was defeated with terrible loss. Butler's Brigade of South Carolina Cavalry was roughly handled, and the losses, in some of the

seven regiments composing it, were so great as to nearly annihilate them. They had exhausted their ammunition, were huddled together, and, as they would not surrender, were shot down in droves. Possession of the ground was held until after dark, when we marched back to the Pamunky and encamped near Tolopotomy creek. Our loss in this engagement was one killed and eighteen wounded; one, E. A. Hawly, suffering the loss of a leg.

On the 29th of May we crossed the creek and made camp near New Castle ferry and there remained until three o'clock in the afternoon of the 30th, when we marched to Old Church, where General Merritt, with the reserve brigade, was engaged with the rebels. The Seventh was sent dismounted, with the First Michigan on the left; and, after a hard fight, the enemy decamped, leaving his dead and wounded and a large number of prisoners. At Parseley's Mills, on the Matadequin, we went into camp. The middle of the afternoon of the 31st we marched toward Cold Harbor, where the reserve brigade, under Merritt, had encountered a heavy force of rebel cavalry, infantry and artillery, strongly posted. With the assistance of Custer's troopers they were routed, leaving their dead and wounded on the field.

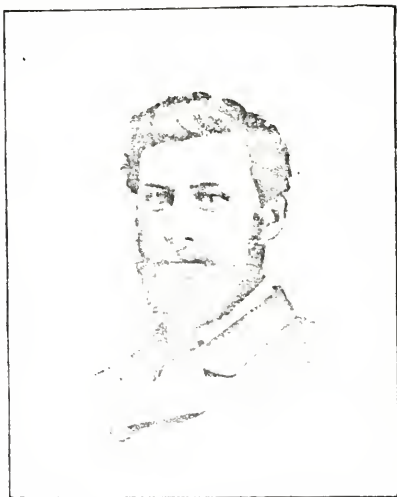
All that night we remained in position, sleeping on our arms. On the morning of June 1st, we were attacked by a superior force of the enemy's infantry, which made a determined attempt to dislodge us, but were repulsed with great slaughter. This was a strategic point that the General of the army had no idea the cavalry could take or hold; but, after he discovered we had it, we were ordered to hold it at all hazards; and we maintained ourselves against Kershaw's and Hoke's rebel infantry at great odds until relieved by the Sixth Corps, when we marched back to Parseley's Mills.

The 2d of June we moved to Bottom's Bridge and encamped, going thence on the 4th to Old

Church tavern; on the 5th were at Shedley's near Hawe's shop, and at Newcastle ferry on the 6th. On the 7th we crossed the Pamunkey near Ayletts, where we lay until the morning of the 8th, when we marched to Henning Creek. On June 9th we moved to Young's Bridge, and reached within a few miles of Louisa Court-House on the 10th.

About dawn, on the 11th of June, the Seventh was attacked on the Court-House road by Wickham's rebel brigade of cavalry. Being supported by the First Michigan, the Seventh maintained its ground, and the enemy drew off. The brigade then marched over a wood-road to Trevilian Station, where it was expected to unite with the other brigades of the division under Torbert. Merritt and Devin, with their brigades, moving by the direct road, encountered the enemy in dense timber about three miles from the station; while our brigade, on reaching the station, was in the rear of Hampton's division—between it and Fitzhugh Lee's division, which was on the Louisa Court-House road, and marching to join Hampton. The Fifth Michigan, in a mounted charge, captured Hampton's train of horses and wagons; but, in his zeal to make captures, Colonel Alger proceeded too far with his regiment, and was cut off by the enemy, who took advantage of the gap in the line made by the Fifth, rushed in, and began a desperate struggle for the possession of his captured property, that he finally succeeded in retaking. Custer was now surrounded and invested by Hampton and Fitzhugh Lee.

The Seventh made a number of sabre charges, driving the enemy back, relieving the pressure, and giving time to adjust the lines. By spirited dashes it saved the guns of Pennington's battery several times when the battery was hard pressed, and recaptured a considerable part of the brigade train that had fallen into the hands of the enemy, and also secured a large number of prisoners at the close of the action. The other brigades of the division, together with Gregg's division, succeeded in routing the enemy after we had been for some time engaged, and thereby relieved us from a warm position, besides enabling us to secure about five hundred prisoners in the flight of the enemy.



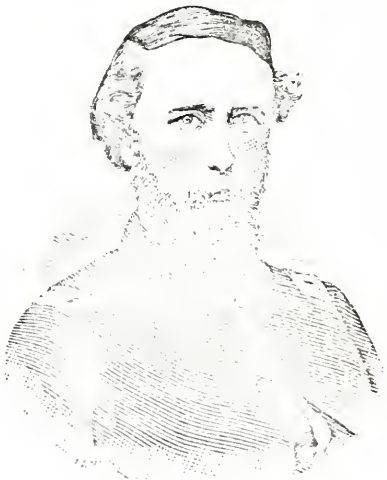
JOHN B. MASTEN,
First Lieutenant Company "M."

We had been fighting in an irregular circle extending over a large territory, a circle the boundaries of which were continually changing. The enemy was energetically and constantly contracting it, at all points, while we were as industriously engaged in ex-

We had been fighting in an irregular circle extending over a large territory, a circle the boundaries of which were continually changing. The enemy was energetically and constantly contracting it, at all points, while we were as industriously engaged in ex-

tending it here, there, and everywhere; and there was no place of safety anywhere. To illustrate the close and desperate nature of the fighting, it is but necessary to mention the fact that Lieutenant Carver, of the Seventh, and the Confederate General, Wade Hampton, emptied their revolvers at each other over one of the guns of a Rebel battery. And that neither received a scratch, although both were good marksmen with the pistol and were not more than ten feet from each other, further attests the difficulty of hitting a mark when on horseback, with both men and horses in a state of wild excitement.

Our Assistant Surgeon, Dr. Geo. R. Richards, was in the hottest of the fray, giving attention to the wounded. Amid a shower of balls, in which it seemed that nothing could escape alive, he stanchd the blood-flow from a



GEORGE R. RICHARDS,
Surgeon.

wounded sergeant of Pennington's Battery "M," Second U. S. Artillery, removed him to a more sheltered location, and amputated a leg. In every

engagement this devoted medical officer was ever at the front, giving succor to the injured. He bore a charmed life, and never received a scratch during his entire service, although under fire as often as any other member of the regiment.

Sleeping on our arms, we remained all night on the field and until four o'clock in the afternoon of the 12th, when the march was taken up toward Gordonsville. After proceeding a few miles the enemy was found in strong force and position. The Seventh was pushed forward, dismounted on the right of the railroad, and hotly engaged the enemy. Soon the engagement became general; but, the enemy being too strongly posted, our forces were withdrawn, after fighting for some time to no purpose and with heavy loss. About midnight we set out for the north branch of the North Anna river, which was crossed about daylight of June 13. Here we encamped.

An account of the battle of Trevilian Station by Private Daniel Eldridge, of Company "D," is here introduced:

"In the first day's fight at Trevilian Station, General Custer's command was surrounded on every side, the enemy numbering ten to our one. As the Seventh Michigan Cavalry followed the Fifth Michigan Cavalry down, after they made the charge past the station, I was near the head of our regiment, and we halted on the left of our line some few rods south of the station, without an enemy in sight. Just then Custer and his staff came up and halted for a few minutes. I heard

General Custer tell our commander that we had the 'Johnnies surrounded,' and, pointing to the right, he said, 'Torbert is over there on the next road, and we will soon make a charge.' Before the words were fairly out of his mouth our pickets were driven in upon us by a rebel column charging in open order. We were dismounted, resting, and so sudden was the onset that we had barely time to mount our horses before they were upon us. We were ordered to the left, and passed through a narrow point of woods out into an open field, and tried to form a line of battle. Just then a large force of rebels charged on us from the southeast, and there was spirited fighting on all sides. We met and resisted charge after charge. Custer's colors went down three times, and the last time, as the color bearer was shot, the General, after endeavoring in vain to wrest the staff from the color-bearer's death grip, and being closely pressed by the enemy, tore the colors from the standard and thrust them in his bosom, declaring that the rebels would have to take his life before he would give up the flag. In one of the charges some sixty or eighty of us were cut off and forced to the south. I think there was a whole division of the rebels, and as soon as we were cut off from the main body of our command, they pursued us most vigorously. I had captured a flag, but did not think in the excitement to tear it off the standard, so I carried it about two miles and then threw it into the brush, only caring to save myself. We finally got away from the rebels, and, after wandering about all

day and all night, discovered our pickets about daylight in the morning, and rejoined our command, with which we took part in the second day's fight.

"The second day's battle was fought with the men entirely dismounted. The rebels had thrown up earthworks during the night. Their works extended across the railroad, and were on a high ridge in the open fields, with batteries in the rear of their works. In front of their works was a field ten or twenty rods wide, then dense woods about half a mile through. Our army was on the north side of the woods.

"On the morning of June 12, after drawing all the ammunition we could carry, our skirmish line began to advance through the woods, and drove the rebel skirmishers behind their works. We advanced up to the edge of the field, in front of the rebel works, and then began one of the hottest battles I saw during the Rebellion. Our men crawled up on their hands and knees to the rail fence that ran along the edge of the woods, when we opened on the enemy, the most of us lying flat on the ground behind trees and logs. We fought Indian style, every man to suit himself. Our foes were in easy range, and every time we saw one we fired, and the way they poured lead at us was terrible. Soon their batteries opened on us, and they tried to shell us out of the woods. We could not reach their gunners with our carbines, but kept pegging away at their men in the works. They endeavored to get their batteries to fire on the rail fence, but only a few shells took effect, as the shells mostly

struck the trees twenty and thirty feet above us, or went on into the woods. The trees and branches were falling on all sides, and every minute or two some of our boys would be killed or wounded. We lay in this position for several hours, firing all the time until our cartridges were gone. Some of the men had used eighty or one hundred rounds apiece. A sergeant came around and made a detail to go back about a mile to the train



DANIEL McNAUGHTON,
First Lieutenant and R. Quartermaster.

for cartridges. I was one of the detail. We went to the train, each filled up two nose-bags full of cartridges, and started back to the front, distributed the ammunition as best we could, and took our places in the line. This was about four or five o'clock in the afternoon. A charge was soon sounded. Over the fence we rushed and went for their works, and carried thirty or forty rods of their earthworks along the railroad, but could hold them for only a few minutes, as the battery in their

rear soon compelled us to fall back, with half our men left on the field. Just inside the rebel works was an old log house. Some of the Johnnies ran into the house, and a Frenchman of the Seventh Michigan Cavalry, who had been wounded, after them. I was a few steps behind him; he was swearing and talking in French, and had already shot two Johnnies. The rebels were wildly throwing up their hands and trying to surrender. I said to him, 'those men have surrendered.' He clubbed his carbine, jumping up and down like a wild man, and saying all the time, 'me no take prizione! me no take prizione!' The Johnnies could not understand his language, and were scared to death. They were so frightened they looked pale. We soon fell back to the woods and fired a few rounds. As it was now getting dark, we fell back to our horses, mounted, and began to retreat. This ended the two days' terrible battle at Trevilian Station, of which history has not much to say.

"As nearly half of Custer's staff and guard had been killed or wounded, there was a detail made to fill their places. When we halted that night it was my luck to be one of them, and I was placed on guard at Custer's tent."

On the 14th of June we moved from the North Anna river to Shady Grove Church and remained there until the 15th, when the march was resumed, and we went into bivouac near Guinea Station. The 16th found us eight miles beyond Newtown. On the 17th we encamped in the vicinity of Walkertown.

The 18th brought us into proximity to King and Queen Court-House, and on the 19th Dunkirk was reached. The Mattaponi river was crossed on the 20th, and we rested for the night near the Pamunky. Then we crossed the Pamunky near White House on the 21st; and on the 22d, as advance escort to the train of the Army of the Potomac, crossed the Chickahominy at Jones' Bridge, and encamped near the river until the morning of the 24th, when we marched



JOHN H. HAMLIN.
Captain Company "C."

to Charles City Court - House, encamping there for the night. On the 25th, reaching the vicinity of the pontoon bridge over the James river at Deep Bottom, we remained there until the 28th, and then crossed to the south side of the James over the pontoon.

Thence we marched to Prince George Court-House on the 29th, and on the 30th advanced to near Ream's Station and encamped. The movement across the

James to Ream's Station was for the relief of Wilson's division of cavalry, that had been severing the railroad communications west and south of Petersburg, and that had been encompassed by the enemy's infantry and cavalry, and severely punished. Wilson, however, had extricated himself, and we were too late to be of any assistance. From Ream's Station we marched back to Light House Point, which we reached the 2d of July, and where we remained until the 26th of the month, resting and recuperating from the fatigues and losses of the campaign.

The casualties in the regiment during the campaign were: One officer and twelve men killed, one officer and ninety-eight men wounded, and two officers and thirteen men missing—a total of one hundred and twenty-seven.

On the afternoon of July 26 we marched to Deep Bottom, crossed over to the north bank of the James river with Hancock's corps during the night, and on the morning of the 27th became engaged with the enemy on the New Market road. Here General Kershaw was encountered with three divisions of infantry, by which we were driven back for a time; but, dismounting and taking a stand on the crest of a ridge, we repulsed the enemy with heavy loss, and, immediately charging him across the open, captured about two hundred and fifty prisoners and two battle flags. This action, fought in conjunction with the Second Corps, all under the command of General Hancock, is known as the battle of Darbytown, and was a signal

victory, our infantry securing four pieces of artillery and a large number of prisoners. From the 27th to the night of the 29th we were engaged demonstrating in front of the enemy in order to hold the bulk of Lee's army north of the James until the Petersburg mine could be exploded. In the early morning of the 30th of July we re-crossed to the south side of the James river, and proceeded to the left of our lines in front of Petersburg, near Prince George Court-House, and encamped for the night near Ream's Station. On the 31st we moved back to City Point and encamped.

On the 1st of August General Sheridan was relieved of the command of the Cavalry Corps and ordered to the Shenandoah Valley. The First Cavalry Division was detached with him and, accordingly, on the 1st of August, we embarked on transports at City Point for Washington. We arrived at Giesborough Point, opposite Washington, on the 3d, and were disembarked. After a little rest, to remount our dismounted men, to draw clothing, and to refit ourselves, we took up the march for Harper's Ferry on the 5th of August, the Michigan Brigade being charged with the duty of guarding the train. We reached Harper's Ferry the 9th, and on the 10th proceeded to Halltown, on the Harper's Ferry and Winchester pike, at which place Sheridan was concentrating his army preparatory to an advance.

General Torbert was assigned to the command of all the cavalry in the Department, and General

Merritt succeeded Torbert in command of the First Cavalry Division. From the 10th to the 16th of August we were moving about the country in the vicinity of Winchester, and several times came into collision with the enemy, but there were no engagements of much importance.

On the 16th of August, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Brewer, the regiment was engaged in the action at Front Royal. An official report by Major Geo. G. Briggs says, that the regiment "charged a whole brigade of rebel cavalry, completely routing it and capturing one hundred prisoners, with a large number of horses and arms." In this engagement



LUCIUS F. CARVER,
Second Lieutenant Company "A."

Lieutenant Lucius Carver was killed by a volley from Longstreet's Infantry. A brilliant young man, who had just attained to years of manhood, of undaunted bravery and intense patriotism, with graces of manner and of person that endeared him to all, his untimely

end closed a career that promised great distinction.

Our loss at Front Royal was nineteen in killed, wounded and missing. A private of Company "M" came in after the engagement was over with his pants burned over either thigh, claiming that a shell had burst in his lap, taking off his horse's head and burning his pants in the manner he exhibited.

From Front Royal the regiment marched back to White Post on the 17th, and on the 18th reached Berryville, where it remained until the 21st, when, after repulsing a determined attack of the enemy, it was ordered back to the right of the army posted in front of Halltown.

Up to the 25th we were engaged in scouting, picketing and light skirmishing. On the 25th, on the march to Leetown, the rebel cavalry was encountered near Kearneysville, which we drove back upon their infantry near Leetown. From there the column moved over to Shepardstown, where we were encompassed by the enemy's cavalry. These were soon driven back upon their infantry supports, but in doing this Custer's Brigade became separated from the rest of the division, and was enveloped by two divisions of rebel infantry; and after desperate fighting, in which the Seventh came in for a full share, the brigade extricated itself by crossing the Potomac near Sharpsburg, Md. In the last action a Major of the Sixth Cavalry had the skin over his Adam's apple broken by a bullet, just enough to bleed a little. It suspended his respiration for an instant, so that he dropped from his horse. But he immediately regained

his feet, remounted his horse and rode away, making use of language unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

On the 26th of August the Potomac was re-crossed, and the column proceeded to the vicinity of Leetown,



JOSEPH L. MEADE,
Second Lieutenant Company "M."

and from there to White Post, which was reached the 27th. From there we marched back to Smithfield, where, in an engagement with the enemy on the 29th of August, Lieut. Jos. L. Meade received a mortal wound, from which he died September 13, 1864. His death deprived the command and the country of a good soldier, and of one that possessed qualities of mind and heart that won him the esteem of all his comrades. We also lost in this action two men killed and

twelve wounded. From Smithfield the command moved to Summit Point, in which neighborhood it remained, picketing, scouting, and skirmishing with the enemy, until September 19, 1864.

The battle of Opequan, or Winchester, was fought the 19th of September. At two o'clock on the morning of that day we took up the march for the Opequan river. Here an attempt to cross the ford by the Twenty-fifth New York and Seventh Michigan cavalry



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MELVIN BREWER.

regiments, all under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Brewer, was repulsed by the rebel infantry intrenched upon the hills opposite. After concentrating a hot fire upon them by dismounted men, the First Michigan succeeded in forcing a passage and capturing the rifle pits, with a number of

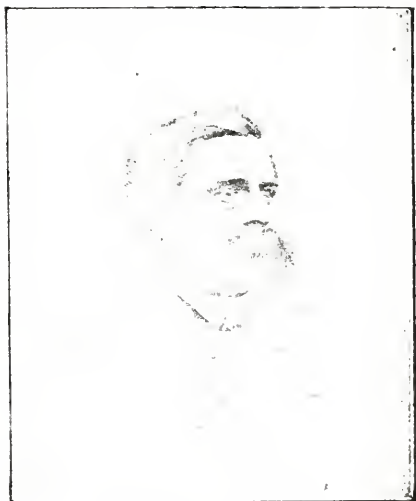
prisoners. About one mile from the crossing, in the direction of Winchester, Breckinridge's command was encountered strongly posted behind earthworks. In a charge upon these, in which the Seventh participated, severe loss was inflicted upon the enemy, but we were not able to dislodge him. The advance of our infantry caused Breckinridge to abandon his position, and we moved towards Stevenson's Depot to pass around his flank, when Lomax's division of cavalry was met and put to flight.

Moving on over an open country, where the forces of both contending armies were exposed to view in one grand panorama, the divisions of Lomax and Fitzhugh Lee were discovered massed in an open pine wood on the Martinsburg pike, about three miles from Winchester. From the woods they made a formidable charge, driving back our line of skirmishers, but Custer's Michiganders dashed upon them with the sabre, routed them, and captured many prisoners. Dislodging the rebel cavalry from the woods, it struck out in full retreat for the heights west of Winchester, and the chase was on. A stand was made about three-quarters of a mile from the woods, but a sabre charge again put them on the run and they did not stop again until safe behind their infantry lines. The pursuit was continued to within a few hundred yards of the enemy's infantry, when Custer, awaiting the moment when the advance of our infantry on their right and centre would force their left to change position, swooped down upon them with the sabre, capturing over seven hundred prisoners, seven battle-flags, with two caissons, and a large quantity of arms. The enemy fled precipitately, but night put a stop to further pursuit. We bivouacked on the Valley pike three miles from the battlefield.

In the final charge fell Lieutenant-Colonel Melvin Brewer, commanding the regiment. In his official report General Custer says of him: "He fell farthest in advance of those that on that day surrendered their lives in their country's cause. Possessed of ability

qualifying him for much higher positions than those he filled, he was invariably selected to command expeditions involving danger and requiring experience, daring and sagacity. Known and respected by all his brother officers, his memory will always be cherished by every member of his command, and of him all will say, he was a soldier *sans peur et sans reproche*." Good words and true, as we all can testify.

Captain Linus F. Warner is mentioned in General Custer's report for conspicuous gallantry. The casualties of the Seventh were four killed and nineteen wounded.



MAJOR L. F. WARNER.

Before day, on the morning of the 20th, we were following Early toward Strasburg, by way of the Valley pike, and found him in strong position at Fisher's Hill, from which he was scared by Sheridan's maneuvering. After this we were actively engaged beating up the country here, there, and everywhere, without

meeting with anything noteworthy except an engagement at Luray on the 24th of September. At Port Republic, on the 26th, Kershaw, with four brigades of infantry, forced our division under Merritt to retire toward Cross Keys, but we soon re-occupied the former place, Kershaw withdrawing in his turn. There were also engagements with the enemy at Port Republic on the 27th and 28th of September.

About this time General Custer was promoted to the command of Wilson's division, and Colonel Stagg, of the First Michigan, was placed in command of the brigade. The regiment was commanded by Major D. H. Darling, after the fall of Colonel Brewer.



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL D. H. DARLING.

We remained in the vicinity of Port Republic—performing the duties pertaining to cavalry, in the face of an active foe, with whom a little brush was had at Mount Crawford, October 2d—until the 6th of October, when we moved back to Strasburg. As we leisurely proceeded, the whole Valley was laid waste, the cavalry stretching across the country from the Blue Ridge to the Alleghanies. On the 8th, the ene-

my's cavalry having begun to harass our rear guard, we turned upon him at Tom's Brook and completely routed him, and then kept up the pursuit for twenty-six miles until he was safe behind his infantry. All his artillery, ambulances and wagons were captured, together with three hundred prisoners. This engagement and pursuit was facetiously styled the "Woodstock races." The 9th and 10th the backward march was continued without molestation, and the 11th found us on the north side of Cedar Creek. Here we remained until the 19th, picketing and reconnoitering the country in all directions.

The night preceding the 19th of October, 1864, the day of the battle of Cedar Creek, the Seventh Michigan was picketing the front of the brigade on the right of the Army of the Shenandoah, joining on the left with the infantry pickets. Hearing some shots at the outposts before daylight of the 19th, Major Briggs proceeded thither, and found that some of the sentries had discharged their pieces at what seemed to be a column of troops moving in their front, but no fire had been returned. Finding all quiet and no indication of the presence of a foe, the Major rode back toward the reserve, when he was startled by a volley of musketry and a rush of a large force to his left and front, near the position occupied by the reserves, which had changed position and were now beginning to make a successful resistance to the enemy's advance, in which, assistance was soon rendered by other portions of the brigade. Disengaging himself from

the enemy, the Major returned to the outposts. An infantry picket post to the left of the Seventh Michigan had been captured by the enemy without creating an alarm, and through the gap thus opened the Rebel columns had poured, intervening between the pickets and reserves of the Seventh. Some time after daylight the picket force rejoined the rest of the regiment by flanking the enemy, although not without considerable fighting. Our cavalry held its position and repulsed the attacks of the Rebels, but our infantry falling back upon the left of the cavalry position, and the sound of battle augmenting in that direction, the cavalry moved to the left and did good service in checking the enemy's advance in the centre and on the left. When Sheridan arrived from Winchester he found the grand old Sixth Corps, a part of Crook's command, and the cavalry which formed the left of the line, in perfect order of battle, having repulsed the enemy, and now were ready and waiting for orders to move upon him. There was no rout or disorder here; it was all some distance in the rear. The sight of Sheridan evoked a tremendous enthusiasm. Never did more resounding acclamations issue from the throats of men. His presence was equal to a re-inforcement of twenty thousand troops, and the demonstration his coming aroused must have impressed the foe that our lines had already received, or were about to receive, strong accessions. No time was given him to discover what was the meaning of the outburst, for there was an immediate movement

forward of the whole line. In this advance the Michigan brigade came in collision with Kershaw's infantry, which was completely broken and dispersed, one stand of colors and a large number of prisoners being secured. The Seventh captured more prisoners than it had troopers in its ranks. Darkness alone prevented the total destruction of Early's army. Colonel J. H. Kidd, of the Sixth Michigan, commanded the brigade in this battle, General Custer having been placed in command of the third division on the evening of the 18th of October.

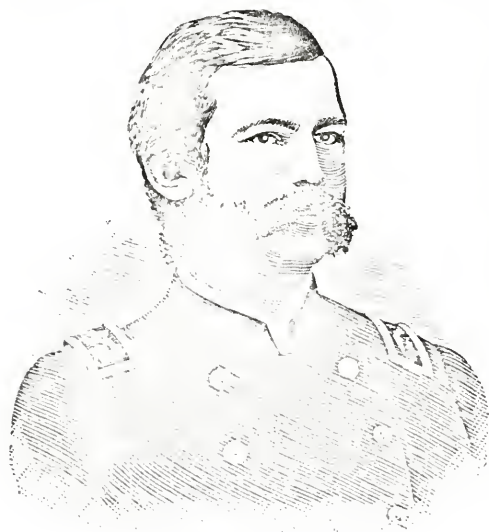
From the 20th of October to the 11th of November nothing of especial note transpired. On the latter date, however, Early appeared on the north side of Cedar Creek, only to be driven back precipitately, with a loss of artillery and prisoners.

The 14th and 15th of November we were engaged with the division, in a reconnoissance to Mount Jackson, where there was a little skirmish with the enemy, in order to develop him and to obtain information. This being secured, we returned to the vicinity of Winchester. The 28th of November we marched with the division into Loudoun Valley, and laid waste the country, after which we returned again to a point near Winchester.

The 19th of December the regiment participated in an expedition toward Charlottesville and Gordonsville, to wreck the railroads in those localities. The enemy being apprised of our movement interposed with a large force of infantry and cavalry, which interfered

with the prosecution of the expedition, so that it was only partly successful. From day to day there was considerable skirmishing, and quite a lively engagement at Liberty Mills, on the Rapidan, where Torbert captured two pieces of artillery. It was bitterly cold during all the time we were out, and our force rejoined the army near Winchester on the 29th of December, having suffered greatly by reason of the weather. We then settled down into winter quarters.

On the 27th of February, 1865, General Merritt was appointed Chief of Cavalry, and General Devin was



COLONEL GEO. G. BRIGGS.

assigned to the command of the First Cavalry Division, and we set out upon a campaign to wipe out Early's rebel force in the valley, the regiment being under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel

Briggs. That night we bivouacked at Woodstock, and

on the 28th reached Lacey's Springs. The 1st of March Rosser was encountered at Mount Crawford and defeated. Staunton was entered the morning of March 2d, whence the command moved toward Waynesboro, where Early's force was met and, except a few officers and men with Early himself, was captured after a sharp engagement. Sixteen hundred prisoners, seventeen battle flags, and eleven pieces of artillery were secured.

The morning of the 3d of March the column was on the march for Charlottesville, which was entered late in the afternoon. Some cavalry and three pieces of artillery were captured. We remained here two days resting, enjoying the hospitalities of the citizens, and destroying the railroad in the direction of Lynchburg.

The brief rest of the command at Charlottesville will always be remembered by those who took part in this short but arduous campaign. For several days we had been marching over the rain-soaked roads of red Virginia clay, churned into thin mortar by the hoofs of many thousands of horses, who, at every step, would splash sheets of the red mixture over each other and over the riders until for once, at least, our uniforms all corresponded, though not of the regulation blue. Mud-covered and water-soaked, hungry and sleepy, we reached the dry and solid pike leading into the town. The sun, which had been hidden behind the rainclouds for days, now shone out warm and bright to cheer our discouraged spirits. The General

assigned us to quarters in and about the residences formerly occupied by the officers and professors of the University of Virginia. These residences were large and commodious, and were situated on a dry and sandy knoll, forming extensive grounds for picket lines and tents. As tents had been generally left behind, many of the men betook themselves to the numerous, but now unoccupied, rooms once used by the University students, each soldier having a room to himself. His bearing for that day was so high-toned and exclusive that an interview with him could hardly be had without first apprising him by card of a desire for communication.

The surrounding country had thus far escaped the ravages of either army and was rich in forage and food. Foraging parties soon returned with an abundance of beef, hams, poultry, bread, cakes, butter, honey, preserves, pickles, cheese, eggs, milk, etc., to say nothing of the wet goods, such as applejack and wine, and last, but not least, with generous quantities of that sweet and deceptive beverage, methylin, the unhappy effects of which were felt by some for a day or two after drinking. But

Pleasures are like poppies spread,
You seize the flower, the bloom is shed;
Or like the snowflake in the river—
A moment white, then melts forever.

All too soon the bugles sounded "Boots and Saddles," with the "General" attached, and we again took up

our line of march, not over but through the muddy roads of the James River valley.

March 5th, 1865, we reached Scottsville on the James river, the Seventh Michigan having the advance. Here we captured a fleet of canal boats loaded with supplies for Richmond. The fact that the Union forces were near at hand caused the Rebel officer in charge to call on the citizens of the town to carry away all the flour and meat they could, so that we found many houses filled with these commodities, which were either destroyed by us or issued in smaller quantities to the negroes and poor whites, who were in a starving condition. Many queer experiences came from searching the houses for concealed goods. One healthy woman was apparently at the point of death on a bed made on top of seven barrels of flour. In tender sympathy for the soldiers who had been so long soaked in mud and water, General Sheridan ordered an issue of a canteen of applejack to every man who brought an order from his company commander. Filling these orders consumed several barrels of applejack. Immediately after the issue we started on a march to Lynchburg, but soon countermarched down the river and canal toward Richmond, destroying the canal and burning mills and storehouses in our way. On the 10th we arrived at Columbia, where a rest was taken for the day, awaiting the arrival of the train. We moved to Louisa Court-House the 11th, and destroyed the Virginia Central Railroad to Frederick's Hall; on the 12th, 13th and 14th of March we

operated about Hanover Junction and Ashland, wrecking the railroad, and reached Mount Carmel Church on the North Anna river. On the 16th we marched toward White House Landing, which was reached the 18th, where supplies were awaiting us. Here we remained until the 25th of March, resting and refitting the command. Thus was ended our service in the Shenandoah Valley, and we once again joined the Army of the Potomac.



JAMES B. LOOMIS,
Captain Company "M."

On the 25th of March we proceeded to Harrison's Landing and bivouacked; moved to City Point on the 26th, and from there to Hancock Station, where we arrived the 27th. Early the morning of the 29th the column marched over the Welden road toward Ream's Station and spent the night marching in the mud and rain in the vicinity of Dinwiddie Court-House. Making a reconnoissance on the White Oak road to Five Forks, March 30th, we found the enemy

in force. He attacked in superior numbers, forcing back the Sixth Pennsylvania and Second United States Cavalry regiments when the Seventh Michigan went to the rescue. The report of Lieutenant-Colonel Briggs tells how this was done :

“On the morning of March 30th, the Seventh Michigan, numbering less than three hundred men, after marching all night in the rain on heavy roads, received orders to move with promptness to the support of the Sixth Pennsylvania and Second United States Cavalry, holding a position on the extreme right of our line, which were strongly pressed by a heavy force of the enemy. The enemy was charging down upon the retreating force confident of success. The Seventh, formed in column of squadrons, sabres drawn, moved gallantly forward in a countercharge. With shouts of ‘Sheridan and Victory!’ they dash into the fire of death. A moment, and the shock of contending arms and the shouts of contestants filled the air. A moment, and the Rebel line wavered, then broke and fled the field in a confused rout, leaving in our hands the commanding officer of their brigade and a large number of prisoners, the remainder fleeing for safety behind the fortifications, a distance of three miles, closely followed by the Seventh. For the part the regiment took in this action it received the compliments of the commanding general.”

Bivouac was made at night on the Five Forks road.

The 31st of March was enlivened by a sharp engagement at the intersection of the Dinwiddie and Five

Forks road, from where we fell back to the Dinwiddie Court-House and bivouacked. At break of day, April 1st, we were in the saddle pressing back Pickett's infantry toward Five Forks. By two o'clock the enemy was driven within his entrenchments at Five Forks, and then began the battle of that name, in the final charge of which the Seventh had a prominent place, capturing many prisoners and pursuing the enemy until after darkness set in. We bivouacked upon the battlefield.

In the early morning of April 2d, the regiment was on the march, pushing the rebel cavalry towards Scott's Corners, picking up prisoners all the time, and marching most of the night. The pursuit did not lag upon the 3d, when there fell into our hands a large number of prisoners and wagons and five pieces of artillery. The 4th of April the march was taken up to Amelia Court-House and Jettersville, skirmishing with the enemy, and making captures on the way. We remained in this vicinity until the 5th, engaged in corraling Lee's army. On the 6th of April we proceeded toward Rice's Station, and our brigade secured possession of a cross-road between Deatonville and Appomattox, interposing between the head of Gordon's and rear of Ewell's Rebel infantry columns, and completely isolating Ewell's corps. This brought on the battle of Sailor's Creek, one of the severest actions of the war, which resulted in the capture of Ewell's whole corps, with all its artillery and munitions of war. The part contributed by the Michigan cavalry

brigade to this result was not secondary to that of any other troops engaged. This was the mortal blow



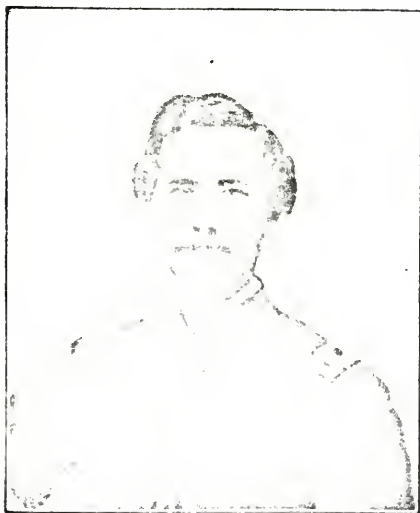
E. R. HAVENS,
First Lieutenant Company "A."

previous to the surrender, although a show of resistance was kept up for a few days longer.

Before daybreak, on the 7th of April, we were on the march to Prince Edward Court-House, bivouacking at Buffalo Creek. We marched on the 8th to Prospect Station and from thence toward Appomattox Depot,

where we had a spirited brush with the rebels, capturing much property and a lot of munitions of war. We now had the enemy completely corraled, and he was kept from feeling that he was in any way neglected, by means of all day and all night skirmishing. After standing "to horse" all night in open order of column by squadrons, about four o'clock on the morning of the 9th, in the gray of dawn, a line of the enemy's skirmishers was discovered advancing. The Seventh was at once deployed and soon hotly engaged. Under the steady stream of lead poured out

by our Spencer carbines the advance of the enemy was checked, held for a time, and then forced slowly back. Our battery took a position upon a rise of ground, and for a while suffered severely from the rebel sharpshooters who were posted in trees. The First Michigan had three color-bearers shot in this engagement. About nine o'clock A.M. we were re-



CAPTAIN DELLA GLOVER.

lieved by the colored infantry of the Twenty-fourth Corps, and being ordered to the right we moved off in columns of "fours" at the trot, through open woods. As we emerged from the woods into a clearing, Lee's whole army, deployed for action, came

into view and our bugles were sounding the charge.

Just at this juncture several horsemen emerged from the woods of the enemy's lines, the leader waving a white signal of truce. Our columns were stayed and Colonel Geo. G. Briggs, of the Seventh Michigan Cavalry, galloped out to meet them. In answer to

Colonel Briggs' demand as to their mission, it was replied that they bore proposals for a suspension of hostilities and wished to communicate with the General commanding. Colonel Briggs conducted them through an advanced line of his regiment, under command of Captain William H. Fisher, to General Custer, to whom they proceeded at a rapid pace. General Custer said that he had no authority to suspend hostilities, but if some assurance could be given by those in authority on the other side that an armistice was desired preliminary to a surrender, and that the truce

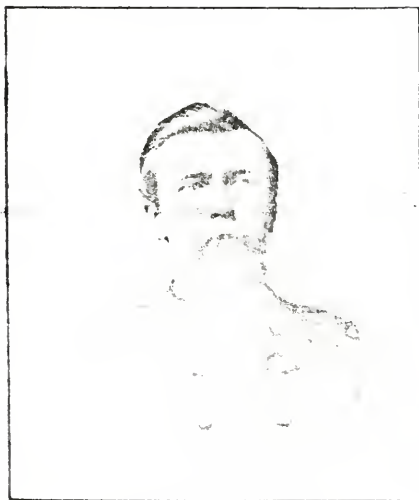


WM. H. FISHER,
Captain Company "A."

was not merely a ruse to gain time, he would stay the charge until the assurance could be given, and until General Sheridan, who was in immediate command, had been communicated with. The truce party then returned back into the rebel lines, accompanied by Colonel Briggs, when the requisite assurance having been given by Generals

Longstreet and Gordon, a suspension of hostilities followed.

The armistice, however, was not respected by Gary's South Carolina Cavalry, which fired upon us; whereupon we put a quietus upon them in short order



MAJOR ROBERT SPROUT.

by a charge, many of them finding "the last ditch" they professed to be seeking, while the greater part ran away to a safe place. This was the last action of the rebellion in connection with Lee's army, and the formal surrender took place the same day.

The morning of April 10th found the cavalry on the march to Petersburg, in which vicinity we remained until the 24th of April, when we set out for North Carolina to effect a junction with General Sherman, but our columns were arrested at South Boston, on the Dan river on the 28th, by the news of Johnston's surrender. From thence we marched to Washington by easy stages

and participated in the Grand Review on the 23d of May, 1865.

After a short stay in Washington the brigade was ordered to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, proceeding by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad to Wheeling, and thence by the Ohio and Mississippi and Missouri rivers to the point of destination. Thence the command marched across the plains to the Rocky Mountains to quell the Indian disturbances prevalent in that wide section. September 17, 1865, there was a muster-out of men and officers of the First, Fifth and Sixth regiments, whose terms had expired, and the remainder, with those of the Seventh, whose term of service did not expire before February, 1866, were consolidated into the First Michigan Veteran Cavalry. The remainder, whose terms expired previously to February 1, 1866, continued under command of Colonel Briggs as the Seventh Michigan Cavalry until December 15, 1865, when they were mustered out. The First Michigan Veteran Cavalry was retained in service in Utah until March 10, 1866, and not until that date did the military service of a part of the Seventh cease, although the greater number of men and officers were mustered out December 15, 1865. In the West the regiment suffered severely from the hardships of desert and mountain marches in the dead of winter and from the vicissitudes of Indian warfare.

OFFICERS' REGISTER.

Armstrong, Geo. A., Eaton Rapids, Captain, October 15, 1862. Captain and Assistant Quarter-Master, United States Volunteers, May 18, 1864. Mustered out March 13, 1866, and honorably discharged.

Anthony, Henry L., Battle Creek. Enlisted September 8, 1862. Second Lieutenant, May 19, 1864. Not mustered. Honorably discharged, December 15, 1865.

Bentley, James W., Hastings. Enlisted August 12, 1861, as Private, New York Lincoln Cavalry. First Lieutenant and Commissary, October 15, 1862. Mustered out December 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

Birney, James G., Bay City. Second Lieutenant, October 15, 1862. Wounded and captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863. Escaped same day. Captain, March 18, 1864. Transferred to First Michigan Veteran Cavalry November 17, 1865. Mustered out March 10, 1866, and honorably discharged. Second Lieutenant, Ninth United States Cavalry, July 28, 1866. Brevet First Lieutenant and Captain, March 2, 1867. "for gallant and meritorious service at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa." First Lieutenant, April 14, 1867. Died January 16, 1870.

Boughton, James C., St. Joseph. Second Lieutenant, October 15, 1862. Wounded in action at Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864. Resigned June 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

Bowles, Vincent H., Detroit. Enlisted April 13, 1863, Sergeant Company L. Second Lieutenant, May 24, 1865. Mustered out December 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

Brewer, Melvin, Almont. Captain First Cavalry, August 22, 1861. Major, January 1, 1863. Lieutenant-Colonel Seventh Cavalry, June 6, 1864. Not mustered as Lieutenant-Colonel.

Wounded in action at Trevillian Station, Va., June 11, 1864.
Died, September 25, 1864, of wounds received in action at
Winchester, Va., September 19, 1864.

Briggs, George G., Battle Creek. First Lieutenant, October 15, 1862. Adjutant, July 1, 1863. Taken prisoner in action at Buckland's Mills, Va., October 19, 1863. Escaped two days afterward by running the Rebel guard. Captain, March 22, 1864. Major, May 19, 1864. Lieutenant-Colonel, October 12, 1864. Colonel, May 26, 1865. Mustered out December 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

Buck, Andrew N. Enlisted November 22, 1862, as Sergeant Company F. Second Lieutenant May 24, 1865. First Lieutenant to rank from May 19, 1864, but not mustered. Transferred to First Michigan Veteran Cavalry, November 17, 1865. Mustered out March 10, 1866, and honorably discharged.

Canfield, Henry, Chelsea. Enlisted November 5, 1872. Sergeant Company E, Second Lieutenant, July 10, 1864. First Lieutenant, May 24, 1865. Transferred to First Michigan Veteran Cavalry, November 17, 1865. Died at Camp Douglass, Utah, March 11, 1866.

Carll, Samuel B., Port Huron. Enlisted September 2, 1862, as Farrier Company K., Second Michigan Cavalry, Second Lieutenant Seventh Michigan Cavalry, June 11, 1863. Wounded and taken prisoner near Richmond, Va., March 1, 1864. Exchanged, June, 1864. Resigned, May 29, 1865, and honorably discharged.

Carpenter, James L., Scipio. First Lieutenant, October 15, 1862. Wounded severely and captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863. Escaped same day. Captain, July 8, 1863. Major, May 26, 1865. Transferred to First Michigan Veteran Cavalry, November 17, 1865, and mustered as Major to date from December 4, 1865, by special direction of the Secretary of War, to amend record. On detached service at Denver, Col., as A. A. A. G., with General Upton, from November, 1865, to the muster out.

- Carpenter, Wm. H.**, Tecumseh. Enlisted February 18, 1862. Sergeant Company K. Second Lieutenant, May 24, 1865. Mustered out December 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.
- Carson, Lewis**, East Saginaw. Enlisted August 26, 1862. Sergeant Company G, First Lieutenant, October 14, 1863. Resigned June 23, 1865, and honorably discharged.
- Carver Lucius**, Boston, Mass. Enlisted November, 23, 1862. Sergeant Major —, Second Lieutenant, March 22, 1864. Killed in action at Front Royal, Va., August 16, 1864.
- Clark, Franklin B.**, Pontiac. Enlisted November 24, 1862. Sergeant Major —, Second Lieutenant, May 24, 1865. First Lieutenant and Adjutant, December 12, 1865. Not mustered as First Lieutenant. Killed by accidental discharge of his own pistol in spring of 1866, *en route* to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., with a detachment for muster-out.
- Clarke, John A.**, Stockbridge. First Lieutenant, October 15, 1862. Captain, August 4, 1864. Taken prisoner near Richmond, Va., March 1, 1864. Escaped November 24, 1864. Mustered out December 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.
- Clipperton, Wm. H.**, East Saginaw. Captain, June 11, 1863. Transferred to First Michigan Veteran Cavalry, November, 1865. Mustered out March 10, 1866, and honorably discharged.
- Cooke, Edwin D.**, Niles. Enlisted September 15, 1862. Sergeant Company A, Second Lieutenant, May 24, 1865. Not mustered. Honorably discharged August 16, 1865.
- Crocker, Erastus B.**, BattleCreek. Enlisted September 8, 1862. Sergeant Company A, Second Lieutenant, October 12, 1864. First Lieutenant, May 24, 1865. Captain, May 26, 1865. Not mustered as Captain. Mustered out December 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.
- Darling, Daniel H.**, East Saginaw. Captain, October 15, 1862. Major, March 22, 1864. Lieutenant-Colonel, May 26, 1865. Not mustered as Lieutenant-Colonel. Mustered out December 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

- De Graff, Henry, Adrian.** Enlisted December 4, 1862. Commissary Sergeant, Second Lieutenant, May 26, 1865. Not mustered. Honorably discharged November 7, 1865.
- Dodge, Winchester T., Orange.** Second Lieutenant, October 15, 1862. Resigned February 22, 1864, and honorably discharged.
- Doty, Duane, Ann Arbor.** First Lieutenant and Adjutant, October 15, 1862. Resigned July 26, 1863, and honorably discharged.
- Douglass, Richard, Ross.** Captain, October 15, 1862. Honorably discharged April 2, 1864.
- Dunnett, Daniel W., Grand Rapids.** Enlisted February 21, 1863. Sergeant Company D, Second Lieutenant March 28, 1864. Captain, July 31, 1864. Transferred to First Michigan Veteran Cavalry, November 17, 1865. Mustered out March 10, 1865, and honorably discharged.
- Ellis, Myron H., Ypsilanti.** Enlisted August 14, 1862, as Sergeant Fifth Michigan Cavalry, First Lieutenant Seventh Cavalry, October 15, 1862. Captain, June 6, 1863. Resigned June 30, 1863, and honorably discharged.
- Ferris, George, Charlotte.** Enlisted September 9, 1862. Sergeant Company D, Second Lieutenant, February 28, 1865. First Lieutenant, May 24, 1865. Not mustered as First Lieutenant. Transferred to First Michigan Veteran Cavalry, November 17, 1865. Mustered out March 10, 1866, and honorably discharged.
- Fisher, William H., Detroit.** Enlisted September 11, 1862. Sergeant Company E, First Lieutenant, August 1, 1863. Captain, October 12, 1864. Mustered out December 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.
- Glover, Rolla, Buena Vista.** Enlisted August 29, 1862. Sergeant Company C, First Lieutenant, June 13, 1863. Captain, January 27, 1865. Transferred to First Michigan Veteran Cavalry, November 17, 1865. Mustered out March 10, 1866.
- Granger, Henry W., Grand Rapids.** First Lieutenant New

York Lincoln Cavalry, August 14, 1861. Major Seventh Michigan Cavalry, December 20, 1862. Killed in action at Yellow Tavern, Va., May 11, 1864.

Gray, Elliott, Tecumseh. First Lieutenant, October 15, 1862. Wounded in action at Williamsport, Md., July 8, 1863. Resigned February 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

Gregg, Riley A., St. Joseph. Enlisted August 30, 1862. Sergeant Company B, Second Lieutenant, October 23, 1864. Mustered out November 17, 1865, and honorably discharged.

Griffith, Caleb, Lowell. Enlisted, August 30, 1862. Sergeant Company C, Second Lieutenant First Michigan or One Hundred and Second United States Infantry, January 20, 1864. First Lieutenant, January 20, 1865. Resigned August 7, 1865, on account of wounds received in action at Gettysburg, Pa., and honorably discharged.

Hamlin, John H., Eaton Rapids. Enlisted August 12, 1861, as Sergeant Company K, New York Lincoln Cavalry, First Lieutenant Seventh Michigan Cavalry, July 8, 1863. Wounded in action July 10, 1863. Captain, May 19, 1864. Mustered out December 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

Harrington, Wm. E., Tecumseh. Second Lieutenant, October 15, 1862. Resigned April 7, 1864, and honorably discharged.

Hastings, William, Adrian. Enlisted December 1, 1862. Sergeant Company I, Second Lieutenant, February 28, 1865. Not mustered. Honorably discharged December 15, 1865.

Havens Edwin R., Buchanan. Enlisted September 12, 1862. Sergeant Company A, Second Lieutenant, May 24, 1865. First Lieutenant, to rank from February 27, 1865, but not mustered. Mustered out December 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

Henry, Munson P., Tecumseh. Enlisted September 30, 1862. Sergeant Company B, Second Lieutenant, February 24, 1863. Honorably discharged January 8, 1864.

Hill, George W., Detroit. Second Lieutenant, December 3, 1862. Taken prisoner in action at Yellow Tavern, Va., May

11, 1864. Exchanged March 1, 1865. First Lieutenant, May 24, 1865. Transferred to First Michigan Veteran Cavalry, November 17, 1865. Mustered out March 10, 1866, and honorably discharged.

Holmes, Roswell H., Detroit. Second Lieutenant, October 15, 1862. Taken prisoner at Buckland's Mills, Va., October 19, 1863. Escaped two days after by running Rebel guard. Resigned March 28, 1864, and honorably discharged.

Holton, Charles M., Battle Creek. Enlisted September 4, 1862. Sergeant Company A. Second Lieutenant March 22, 1864. First Lieutenant May 24, 1865. Resigned June 23, 1865, and honorably discharged.

Huston, John S., Lyons. Major October 14, 1862. Honorably discharged February 13, 1864.

Ingersoll, Hiram J., Scipio. Second Lieutenant October 15, 1862. First Lieutenant February 28, 1863. Mustered out December 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

Isham, Asa B., Detroit. Enlisted November 18, 1862. Sergeant Company I, and Regimental Marker. Severely wounded in action near Warrenton Junction, Va., May 14, 1863. First Lieutenant March 22, 1864. Slightly wounded, and taken prisoner in action at Yellow Tavern, Va., May 11, 1864. Exchanged December 11, 1864. Honorably discharged for disability arising from wounds received in action April 11, 1865.

Knight, Edwin, Eaton Rapids. Enlisted August 12, 1861. Bugler New York Lincoln Cavalry. Second Lieutenant Seventh Michigan Cavalry, June 6, 1863. Honorably discharged October 23, 1864.

Litchfield, Allyn C., Blendon. Captain Fifth Cavalry August 14, 1862. Lieutenant-Colonel Seventh Cavalry, November 14, 1862. Taken prisoner March 1, 1864, on the Kilpatrick raid, and placed in solitary confinement in Richmond. Exchanged February 1865. Colonel March 1, 1864, but not mustered. Brevet Brigadier General United States Volun-

teers March 3, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service." Mustered out as Lieutenant-Colonel May 21, 1865, mustered as Colonel May 22, 1865, and mustered out as Colonel May 26, 1865.

Littlefield, Daniel W., Grand Rapids. Enlisted June 10, 1861. Corporal Company A, Third Infantry. Second Lieutenant Seventh Cavalry October 29, 1862. First Lieutenant June 6, 1863. Died of disease in Washington, D. C., December 6, 1863.

Loomis, James B., Battle Creek. Enlisted September 4, 1862. Sergeant Major, First Lieutenant August 1, 1863. Captain May 24, 1865. Mustered out December 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

Lucas, Isaac W., Grand Rapids. Enlisted February 19, 1863. Sergeant Company K. Second Lieutenant March 22, 1864, but not mustered. Honorably discharged June 16, 1865.

Lyon, Charles, Grand Rapids. Supernumerary Second Lieutenant October 15, 1862. Mustered out April, 1863. Enlisted as private January 14, 1864. Second Lieutenant March 22, 1864. First Lieutenant May 24, 1865. Mustered out December 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

Lyon, Farnham, Grand Rapids. First Lieutenant and Quartermaster October 27, 1862. Captain and Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers May 18, 1864. Brevet Major United States Volunteers March 13, 1865, "for faithful and meritorious service during the war." Mustered out March 20, 1866, and honorably discharged.

Mann, William D., Detroit. Captain First Cavalry August 22, 1861. Lieutenant-Colonel Fifth Cavalry August 14, 1862. Colonel Seventh Cavalry November 1, 1862. Resigned March 1, 1864, and honorably discharged.

Mann, Stephen B., Palmyra. First Lieutenant Fifth Cavalry August 14, 1862. Captain Seventh Cavalry October 15, 1862. Honorably discharged for disability July 8, 1863.

Martin, George H., Grand Rapids. Enlisted January 12, 1863. Sergeant Company I. Second Lieutenant October 1,

1863. Second Lieutenant Fourteenth Battery Light Artillery February 11, 1864. Resigned February 20, 1865, and honorably discharged.

Masten, John B., Tecumseh. Enlisted December 9, 1862. Sergeant Company I, Second Lieutenant August 16, 1864. First Lieutenant May 24, 1865. Transferred to First Michigan Veteran Cavalry November 17, 1865. Mustered out March 10, 1866, and honorably discharged.

McCormick, George W., Kalamo. Enlisted October 27, 1862. Sergeant Company D, Second Lieutenant October 24, 1864. First Lieutenant June 13, 1863. Captain May 24, 1865. Mustered out December 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

McNaughton, Daniel, Plainfield. Enlisted August 28, 1862. Quartermaster-Sergeant, First Lieutenant and Quartermaster May 18, 1864. Mustered out December 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

Mead, Joseph L., East Saginaw. First Lieutenant June 11, 1863. Died September 13, 1864, of wounds received in action August 29, 1864.

Moore, Heman N., Grand Rapids. Second Lieutenant Eighth Infantry April 24, 1862. First Lieutenant September 1, 1862. Wounded in action at Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862. Captain Seventh Cavalry November 26, 1862. Resigned June 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

Nash, Charles P., Muskegon. Chaplain September 6, 1863. Mustered out and honorably discharged December 15, 1865.

Nevius, Henry M., Grand Rapids. Supernumerary Second Lieutenant January 1, 1863. Mustered out April, 1863.

Newcombe, George K., Owosso. Captain Ninth Infantry October 12, 1861. Major Seventh Cavalry December 10, 1862. Wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863. Resigned October 13, 1863, and honorably discharged.

Newman, Joseph J., Owosso. First Lieutenant October 15, 1862. Captain July 31, 1864. Honorably discharged for disability February 27, 1865.

- Nichols, Franklin P.**, Ionia. Second Lieutenant October 15, 1862. Resigned July 13, 1864, and honorably discharged.
- Pratt, Charles O.**, Niles. Enlisted September 4, 1862. Sergeant Company A. First Lieutenant and Adjutant March 28, 1864. Captain December 12, 1865, but not mustered. Mustered out December 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.
- Richards, George R.**, Ann Arbor. Assistant Surgeon October 15, 1862. Transferred to First Michigan Veteran Cavalry November 17, 1865. Mustered out March 10, 1866, and honorably discharged.
- Richards, Hugh**, Tecumseh. Captain October 15, 1862. Resigned June 1, 1863, and honorably discharged.
- Sergeant, David**, Kalamazoo. First Lieutenant October 15, 1862. Captain April 2, 1864. Mustered out December 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.
- Sessions, John Q. A.**, Eaton. First Lieutenant October 15, 1862. Mustered out November 3, 1865, and honorably discharged.
- Sherman, Adna**, Lamont. Assistant Surgeon October 15, 1862. Resigned April 29, 1863, and honorably discharged.
- Smith, George E.**, St. Joseph. Enlisted August 29, 1862. Sergeant Company B, First Lieutenant May 24, 1865. Mustered out December 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.
- Smith, Harmon**, Prairieville. Enlisted December 30, 1862. Sergeant Company F, Second Lieutenant December 12, 1865, but not mustered. Mustered out December 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.
- Sproul, Robert**, Birch Run. First Lieutenant October 12, 1862. Captain June 13, 1863. Wounded in action at Kelly's Ford, Va., September 16, 1863. Major May 34, 1865. Transferred to First Michigan Veteran Cavalry November 17, 1865. Mustered out March 10, 1866, and honorably discharged.
- Stoneburner, George W.**, Grand Rapids. Supernumerary Second Lieutenant October 15, 1862. Resigned April 11, 1863.

Thomas, Henry F., Eaton Rapids. Enlisted August 7, 1862. Sergeant Co. D, Second Lieutenant July 31, 1864, but not mustered. Mustered out December 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

Thompson, Bradley M., East Saginaw. Captain October 15, 1862. Resigned July 31, 1864. Major and Paymaster United States Volunteers July 2, 1864. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel United States Volunteers March 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service during the war." Mustered out December 1, 1865, and honorably discharged.

Tubbs, Butler S., Fentonville. Enlisted August 24, 1862. Sergeant Co. G, Second Lieutenant March 24, 1865. First Lieutenant May 26, 1865, but not mustered. Transferred to First Michigan Veteran Cavalry November 17, 1865. Mustered out March 10, 1866, and honorably discharged.

Upjohn, William, Hastings. Surgeon November 1, 1863. Mustered out December 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

Walker, Alexander, Niles. Captain October 15, 1862. Wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863. Major February 14, 1864. Honorably discharged for disability November 28, 1864.

Warner, Linus F., Royalton. Captain October 15, 1862. Major October 12, 1864. Transferred to First Michigan Veteran Cavalry November 17, 1865. Mustered out March 27, 1866, and honorably discharged.

Willetts, Wellington, Detroit. Captain October 15, 1862. Taken prisoner at Hagerstown, Md., July 8, 1863. Honorably discharged for disability May 3, 1865.

SUMMARY.

Whole number of officers	82
Killed and died of wounds received in action	5
Died of disease.....	2
	—
	7
Officers wounded.....	13
	—
Total casualties.....	20



“ROLL OF HONOR.”

CONTAINING THE NAMES OF SOLDIERS OF THE SEVENTH
MICHIGAN CAVALRY, WHO LOST THEIR LIVES IN BATTLE.
BY DISEASE AND IN REBEL PRISONS DURING
THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

COMPILED BY J. Q. A. SESSIONS, OF ANN ARBOR, MICH.,
*Late First Lieutenant Company “D” and Secretary of the Seventh
Michigan Cavalry Association.*

*From the records in the Adjutant-General’s Office at Lansing and the
“Rolls of Honor” published by the Government, from correspond-
ence with Superintendents of National Cemeteries in
Virginia, and from information obtained from
survivors of the Regiment.*

COMPANY A.

ADAMS, OSCAR H., Calhoun Co. Killed in battle at Trevilian
Station, June 11, 1864.

ALEXANDER, SAMUEL. Killed in battle at Buckland Mills, Va.,
Oct. 19, 1863.

- BRADLEY, RANDALL P., Calhoun Co. Died at Washington, April 10, 1863.
- BRICKELL, EDWARD J., Berrien Co. Wounded at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863; died in hospital at Baltimore, Aug. 10, 1863.
- BROWNELL, HORACE. Killed at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.
- CLARK, EDGAR A., Barry Co. Died at Little Blue, Nebraska, July 5, 1865.
- COLLINS, JOSEPH. Died at Washington, Feb. 5, 1864, or Alexandria, Jan. 12, 1864.
- CHAPPELL, CHESTER C. Died of starvation in Rebel prison, May 3, 1864.
- DUMPHREY, EDWIN, Calhoun Co. Wounded at Winchester, Sept. 19, 1864; died Sept. 20, 1864, at Baltimore, Md.
- FULTON, DAVID, Berrien Co. Died at St. Louis, Mo., June 15, 1865.
- HEINCK, JOHN. Killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863.
- KNAPP, CHAS. C., St. Joseph Co. Died in prison at Salisbury, S. C., Feb. 15, 1865.
- LUKE, J. W., Calhoun Co. Killed in battle at Hawes Shop, Va., May 28, 1864.
- LOWRY, ALEXANDER, Berrien Co. Died at Eddensburg, O., Feb. 14, 1863.
- LANG, EDWARD S. Taken prisoner at battle of Buckland Mills, Oct. 19, 1863; died of disease at Annapolis, June 19, 1864.
- LINGO, DANIEL. Died while prisoner at Richmond, Va., Feb. 8, 1864.
- MATCHETT, NOEL, Berrien Co. Killed in battle at Trevilian Station, Va., June 11, 1864.
- MARCOTT, OLIVER, Berrien Co. Died at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., Oct. 10, 1865.
- MILLMAN, SAMUEL. Transferred to Invalid Corps; died at Alexandria, Va., 1863.
- O BRIEN, WM. H. Wounded in battle, May 11, 1864, at Yellow Tavern; died at Andersonville, Sept. 19, 1864; number on tomb-stone at National Cemetery at Andersonville, 8,511.
- PARKS, ALLEN C. Killed in battle at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864.

- PARK, JOHN. Killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863.
- PIERCE, SIDNEY S., Calhoun Co. Died at Richmond, Va., Feb. 8, 1864.
- SHAFFER, CHAS. F., Kalamazoo Co. Killed in battle at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864.
- SPRINGER, JOSEPH, Calhoun Co. Died at Andersonville, Oct. 8, 1864.
- SAYERS, NATHAN S. Died at St. Louis, Mo., June 9, 1865.
- STRONG, GEO. W. Died in prison at Charleston, S. C., Oct. 27, 1864.
- STANTON, CHAS. W., Muskegon Co. Died at Cumberland, Md., June 6, 1865.
- SMITH, ALONZO D., Ottawa Co. Died at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., June 2, 1865.
- SHROWDER, MICHAEL, Berrien Co. Died at Alexandria, Va., Aug. 2, 1863.
- TAYLOR, EZEKIEL, Cass Co. Died at Washington, Dec. 28, 1864.
- TRUMBLE, JAMES, Berrien Co. Died at Convalescent Camp, Va., July 26, 1863.
- WALTER, NELSON, Cass Co. Killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863; buried at National Cemetery, Grave 5, Section F.
- WALLING, PITTS. Died of Smallpox at Baltimore, Md., June, 1864.
- WILCOX, CHAS. Killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863.
- WORTHEN, GEORGE A. Killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863.

COMPANY B.

- AUSTIN, STEPHEN, Van Buren Co. Prisoner at Charleston, Dec. 17, 1864; died on board *Transport* on return from Charleston to Annapolis.
- BAKER, GEORGE, Lenawee Co. Killed by Indians at Little Laramie, Wyo., Aug. 5, 1865.
- BRIDLEMAN, GEORGE, Berrien Co. Died of Consumption at Grand Rapids, Oct. 19, 1862.
- FISHER, MATTHIAS, Lenawee Co. Killed in action at Berryville, Va., Sept. 3, 1864.

- HILL, ALBERT W., Washtenaw Co. Died of Consumption at Fairfax, Va., March 29, 1863.
- HAGER, JOHN S., Berrien Co. Wounded in battle of Winchester, Sept. 19, 1864; died Sept. 21, 1864.
- HICKS, HAMILTON, Berrien Co. Taken prisoner and died at Richmond, March 1, 1864.
- HARTSELL, GEORGE. Taken prisoner at Bealeton, Va., Oct. 15, 1863; died at Andersonville, April 2, 1864; number on tombstone at National Cemetery at Andersonville, 409.
- HASKINS, JAMES, Berrien Co. Wounded in battle April 3, 1865; died in field hospital, April 7, 1865.
- HOWARD, ANDREW, Lenawee Co. Died at Winchester, Va., Sept. 20, 1864.
- JORDON, JAMES N., Lenawee Co. Died at Fairfax Court-House, Va., May 15, 1863.
- JAKEWAY, EBENEZER, Berrien Co. Taken prisoner in action at Bealton, Va., Oct. 15, 1863; died at Andersonville, July 18, 1864.
- KELLER, HENRY H., Berrien Co. Died at Armory Square Hospital, Washington, June 25, 1864, of wounds received at Todd's Tavern, Va., May 7, 1864.
- LAIRD, WILLIAM, Lenawee Co. Wounded in battle and died near Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.
- LARUE, HIRAM J., Lenawee Co. Killed in action at Grove Church, Va., March 25, 1864.
- LONG, EDWARD, Berrien Co. Killed in battle at Winchester, Sept. 19, 1864.
- MCCAUGHN, WM., Lenawee Co. Taken prisoner and died at Andersonville Prison, Dec. 9, 1864.
- NIXCY, HENRY, Mason Co. Died at Washington, D. C., May 5, 1865.
- PERKINS, MYRON H., Lenawee Co. Wounded in battle May 28; died near Cold Harbor in hospital, May 30, 1864.
- RUSSEL, JASON, Van Buren Co. Died a prisoner at Richmond, Va., Sept. 14, 1863.
- SAFFORD, JOSHUA, Berrien Co. Died of fever at Grand Rapids, Feb. 15, 1863.

SEYMOUR, WILSON B., Kent Co. Died at Fort Halleck, Wyo., Sept. 3, 1865.

STEARNS, WM. A., Lenawee Co. Killed in battle at Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864.

VAN PELT, FRANCIS H., Berrien Co. Died of Measles at Aquia Creek, April 24, 1863.

WHITTAKER, JOSEPH F., Berrien Co. Taken prisoner at Bealeton, Va.; died at Andersonville, April 2, 1864.

COMPANY C.

BARNHARDT, MARTIN, Saginaw Co. Wounded during Kilpatrick's Raid to Richmond and taken prisoner and exchanged; died of disease at Baltimore, April 14, 1864.

CASE, SILAS D., Tuscola Co. Taken prisoner in battle at Buckland Mills, Va., Oct. 19, 1863; died at Richmond, March 4, 1864.

CLAGO, STEPHEN, Bay Co. Taken prisoner in battle at Trevilian Station, Va., June 11, 1864; died at Andersonville, July 6, 1864.

CHURCH, BENJAMIN, Saginaw Co. Killed at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.

COOK, ELLIOT A., Tuscola Co. Killed in action at Robinson River, Oct. 8, 1863.

DIEHL, HENRY, St. Clair Co. Wounded at Salem Church, Va.; died at Naval School Hospital at Annapolis, Oct. 11, 1864.

FREDENBURG, BENJ. F., Saginaw Co. Taken prisoner at battle of Trevilian Station, June 11, 1864; died at Andersonville, Nov. 1, 1864.

HEMMINGER, ISAAC, Bay Co. Taken prisoner at battle of Trevilian Station, June 11, 1864; died at Vicksburg, April 8, 1865.

HILL, JOHN, Saginaw Co. Killed by accident near Fort Leavenworth, Kans., June 25, 1865.

HON-SIGNER, WALTER L., Tuscola Co. Taken prisoner at Robinson River, Va., Oct. 3, 1863; died at Andersonville, July 17, 1864.

JAGNET, E. B. Died July 19, 1864, at Andersonville prison;

number on tombstone in National Cemetery at Andersonville, 3,564.

KELLIHER, MAURICE, Saginaw Co. Taken prisoner at Robinson River, Va., Oct. 8, 1863; died at Richmond, March 30, 1864.

KNOWLES, WM. H., Jackson Co. Died of disease at Leavenworth, Kans., July 3, 1865.

McCOMBER, WM., Genesee Co. Killed in Battle at Cold Harbor, Va., June 4, 1864.

MILLER, JACOB L., Genesee Co. Wounded at Salem Church, Va., May 27, 1864; died at Washington, June 21, 1864.

PARKS, VAN REN-ALER, Jackson Co. Taken prisoner and died at Andersonville prison, Aug. 30, 1864.

PARMALEE, JOSEPH, Saginaw Co. Taken prisoner at Malvern Hill, May 17, 1864; died at Andersonville prison, July 19, 1864; number of tombstone at National Cemetery at Andersonville, 3,594.

SCHERMERHORN, JOHN, Tuscola Co. Taken prisoner at Culpeper, Court-House, Oct. 12, 1863; died at Andersonville, May 24, 1864.

SMITH, CHARLES, Saginaw Co. Killed at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.

TRUMBAL, SIMEON E., Saginaw Co. Died at Washington, March 18, 1863.

WAY, THOMAS H., Saginaw Co. Died at Andersonville prison, Aug. 31, 1864.

COMPANY D.

ADAMS, WILLIAM H., Ingham Co. Killed at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.

BENHAM, ELIAS P. Died at Fairfax Court-House, June, 1863.

BUSH, CHRISTIAN, Eaton Co. Killed in battle of Winchester, Sept. 19, 1864.

BUSH, FREDRICK, Eaton Co. Killed in battle at Hawes Shop, Va., May 28, 1864.

COMPTON, PETER, Eaton Co. Killed at Boonsboro, Md., July 8, 1863.

- CHANDLER, HORACE, Eaton Rapids. Died of disease at Washington, May 21, 1863.
- CLARK, LAFAYETTE F., Eaton Rapids. Died at Kolorama Hospital, Washington, April 7, 1865.
- FORDHAM, ALBERT, Eaton Co. Killed at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.
- GILBERT, GEO. W., Eaton Co. Died at Richmond, Feb. 16, 1864, while a prisoner.
- GIBBS, JOSEPH S., Eaton Co. Taken prisoner at Trevilian Station, June 11, 1864; died at Andersonville prison, Oct. 4, 1864.
- GLADDING, ONSLOW H., Eaton Co. Died at Washington, D. C., July 11, 1864.
- GRANT, ANSON H. Taken prisoner near Williamsburg, Va.; died at Andersonville prison, Sept. 6, 1864.
- GRISLER, CHARLES, Berrien Co. Died at Washington, D. C. (No date given.)
- HAINES, HENRY, Eaton Rapids, Eaton Co. Killed at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.
- HALE, SAMUEL B., Eaton Co. Taken prisoner at Buckland Mills, Va., Oct. 19, 1863; died at Andersonville prison, Aug. 14, 1864; number on tombstone in National Cemetery at Andersonville, 4,674.
- HANCE, CHARLES, Eaton Co. Taken prisoner near Richmond, Va., March 2, 1864 (during Kilpatrick's Raid); died at Andersonville prison, July 24, 1864.
- HARTSON, HENRY N., Eaton Co. Died of disease at Washington, D. C., June 21, 1863.
- HAWKINS, JOSEPH N., Eaton Co. Died at Frederick, Md., July 20, 1863.
- HOBERT, HARLAND. Killed in battle at South Side R. R., Va., April 2, 1865.
- HOWE, GEORGE W. Died of disease at Washington, Sept. 12, 1863.
- HERRING, WILLIS W., Eaton Co. Died at Washington, June 29, 1863.
- JACKSON, ORLANDO D., Eaton Co. Killed at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.

KARCHER, JEMIEL, Eaton Co. Wounded at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863; died at Alexandria, Aug. 10, 1863.

LINDSAY, WALLACE, Bay Co. Died at Camp Collins, Colorado, Oct. 14, 1865.

MARSH, OLIVER, Grand Rapids. Died of disease at Annapolis, Sept. 4, 1864.

MCARTHUR, WALLACE, Eaton Co. Taken prisoner near Richmond, March 2, 1864 (on Kilpatrick's Raid); died at Andersonville prison, Sept. 25, 1864; number on tombstone in National Cemetery at Andersonville, 9,750.

MILBURN, JOHN, Eaton Co. Killed at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863; buried in National Cemetery at Gettysburg.

MASON, GEORGE, Eaton Co. Missing in action at Gettysburg; died of disease at Annapolis, Dec. 11, 1863.

PETTIBONE, SALEM E., Eaton Co. Taken prisoner near Richmond, March 2, 1864 (on Kilpatrick's Raid); died at Andersonville prison, Aug. 15, 1864.

PRICE, WILLIAM, Eaton Co. Died of disease at Alexandria, Va., Aug. 10, 1863.

PICKETT, ORANGE, Eaton Co. Died of disease at Washington, Aug. 24, 1863.

SPRAGUE, BENJAMIN, Eaton Co. Taken prisoner near Richmond, March 2, 1864 (on Kilpatrick's Raid); died at Andersonville prison, July 29, 1864.

THOMPSON, HENRY, Eaton Co. Killed in battle at Smithfield, Va., Aug. 29, 1864.

TURNER, DAVID, Montcalm Co. Died of disease at Frederick, Md., Dec. 22, 1864.

VANESS, GEORGE E., Montcalm Co. Killed at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.

WHITCOMB, ORIN J., Eaton Co. Died at Grand Rapids, Nov. 29, 1862.

COMPANY F.

ARENO, WM. H., Oakland Co. Taken prisoner at Trevilian Station, Va., June 11, 1864; died at Andersonville prison, Dec. 27, 1864.

- ANDREWS, CHARLES. Died of injuries received by the falling of a roof of a shed on him at Chantilly, Va., May 9, 1863.
- BOLTON, WM. C., Jackson Co. Died of disease at Annapolis, Feb. 16, 1865.
- CLARK, FRANKLIN B., Scio. Washtenaw Co. Promoted to Sergt.-Major, June 17, 1865. Accidentally shot while on his way home in 1866.
- CROMAN, WM. Wounded in battle at Brandy Station, Oct. 11, 1863; died of wounds at Washington, Feb. 19, 1864.
- CASE, PAUL. Died in service.
- DAILY, ALMERICK, Wayne Co. Taken prisoner and died of disease at Andersonville, Sept. 13, 1864; number on tombstone in National Cemetery at Andersonville, 8,651.
- DAVENPORT, JOHN, Jackson Co. Died of disease at Winchester, Va., Oct. 28, 1864.
- FINDLATER, HUGH, Washtenaw Co. Taken prisoner at Trevilian Station, Va., June 11, 1864; died at Andersonville, Feb. 22, 1865; number of tombstone at National Cemetery at Andersonville, 12,688.
- FISCH, CHAS. O., Oakland Co. Taken prisoner at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863; died in Libby prison, Va., Sept. 13, 1863.
- FISCH, ROBT. Killed at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.
- HIGBY, ELISHA J., Clinton Co. Died of disease at Winchester, Va., Oct. 28, 1864.
- HOPKINS, HORACE, Newaygo Co. Wounded at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863; died at Baltimore.
- HOUSE, BARNUM B. Killed in action at Old Church, Va., May 23, 1864.
- JOSLYN, RUDOLPHUS, Eaton Co. Died of disease at Baltimore, March 14, 1865.
- KING, VINCENT, Wayne Co. Died of disease at Grand Rapids, Feb. 19, 1863.
- KEATING, MICHAEL, Wayne Co. Taken prisoner in battle of Trevilian Station, June 11, 1864; died in Andersonville prison, Aug. 29, 1864.
- KISNER, SAMUEL, Oakland Co. Wounded by accidental discharge of pistol; died at Washington, D. C., July 18, 1863.

- LOOMIS, AUGUSTUS S., Washtenaw Co. Died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 26, 1864.
- LOWELL, JAMES, Ingham Co. Taken prisoner in battle at Yellow Tavern, Va., May 11, 1864; died in Andersonville prison, Aug. 10, 1864; number on tombstone at National Cemetery at Andersonville, 5,216.
- LEE, CHAUNCEY L., Ingham Co. Died of disease at Fairfax, Va., June 29, 1863.
- McLAIN, ALEXANDER, Oakland Co. Died from wounds received in a skirmish near Fairfax, Va., May 22, 1863.
- MEECH, CHAS. K., Ingham Co. Died of disease at Warrenton, Va., March 1, 1863.
- MONROE, WM., Washtenaw Co. Died of Typhoid Fever at Washington, D. C., July 13, 1863.
- NAY, HARMON Missing in action at Hagerstown, Md., July 6, 1863, and never heard from.
- PARNETER, ORVILLE, Oakland Co. Died of disease at Washington, D. C., Feb. 23, 1864.
- PALMER, WM. H. Died of disease at Camp Collins, Col., March 21, 1866.
- ROBINSON, JAMES B. Killed in action at Woodstock, Va., Oct. 9, 1864; buried at Winchester National Cemetery, Oct. 10, 1864.
- SIMONDS, BARLOW H., Washtenaw Co. Taken prisoner at battle of Yellow Tavern, Va., May 12, 1864; died at Augusta, Mich., March, 1865, of disease contracted while prisoner at Andersonville.
- SIMONDS, ALBERT O., Washtenaw Co. Taken prisoner in battle of Yellow Tavern, May 11, 1864; died at Andersonville, Ga., Oct. 4, 1864.
- SMITH, THOMAS, Washtenaw Co. Taken prisoner at Snickers' Gap, Va.; died in Libby prison at Richmond, Va., March, 1864.
- WHITMAN, HIRAM, Washtenaw Co. Died of disease at Grand Rapids, Feb. 18, 1863.

COMPANY F.

- ARMSTRONG, JAMES H., Hillsdale Co. Taken prisoner and died of wounds at Richmond, May 20, 1864.

BEDEL, HARLAN, Oakland Co. Wounded in battle at Five Forks, March 31, 1865; died at Dinwiddie, Va., April 2, 1865.

BEDELL, JAMES T., Oakland Co. Wounded at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863; died at Gettysburg, Aug. 15, 1863; number of grave at National Cemetery 23, Section A.

BLODGETT, JAY. Died of disease at Fairfax, Va., May 31, 1863.

BLANCHARD, JAMES, Barry Co. Taken prisoner in action at Trevilian Station, June 11, 1864; died at Andersonville prison, Sept. 15, 1864.

COCHRAN, HARLAN B., Lenawee Co. Killed in battle at Falling Water, July 14, 1863.

CAIN, RUSSEL A., Barry Co. Died of disease at Jackson, Mich., May 18, 1864.

COOPER, JOHN F. Died at Andersonville, Aug. 6, 1864.

CRUCE, JOHN D. Taken prisoner in battle at Yellow Tavern, Va., May 11, 1864; died at Andersonville prison, Sept. 17, 1864.

FRITTS, ALVIN W., Jackson Co. Died of disease at St. Louis, June 23, 1865.

GUIO, HENRY, Hillsdale Co. Killed in battle at Falling Waters, July 14, 1863.

HOAGLAND, ABRAM, Hillsdale Co. Died of disease at Alexandria, Feb. 10, 1864.

HOAG, ROBERT, Sheridan Co. Killed at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.

HOWE, ISAAC O., Barry Co. Taken prisoner at Trevilian Station, June 11, 1864; died at Andersonville prison, Nov. 17, 1864; number on tombstone in National Cemetery at Andersonville, 12,067.

LEWIS, EDWARD F., Calhoun Co. Died at Fairfax, Va., May 29, 1863.

LUNDY, GEORGE W., Hillsdale Co. Wounded at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863; died at Gettysburg, July 15, 1863.

MINOR, CHARLES E., Lenawee Co. Killed at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863; number of grave at National Cemetery 19, Section C.

- MILLER, L. Died at Andersonville, Aug. 9, 1864.
- MERCER, THOMAS, Hillsdale Co. Killed at Smithfield, West Va., Aug. 20, 1864.
- MELLON, JEROME, Barry Co. Died of disease at Washington, D. C., Aug. 11, 1864.
- PAGE, TRUMAN, Litchfield. Wounded and taken prisoner in battle at Yellow Tavern, May 11, 1864.
- PAULE, JACOB, Hillsdale Co. Killed in battle at Yellow Tavern, May 11, 1864.
- PECK, JOHN W., Barry Co. Died of disease at York, Pa., July 15, 1864.
- PHILLIPS, PELEG T., Barry Co. Died of disease at York, Pa., Aug. 27, 1864.
- RALPH, OSCAR S., Hillsdale Co. Killed in battle at Falling Waters, July 14, 1863.
- RILEY, MILES, Barry Co. Taken prisoner at battle of Yellow Tavern, May 11, 1864; died at Andersonville, Sept. 13, 1864; number on tomb-stone at Andersonville, 8,617.
- ROBINSON, GEORGE H., Barry Co. Died of disease at Alexandria, March 18, 1864.
- STOWE, SIMEON, Eaton Co. Died of disease at Kalamazoo, April 2, 1865.
- STEWART, CLARK, Hillsdale Co. Taken prisoner at battle of Yellow Tavern, May 11, 1864; died at Andersonville, June 30, 1864.
- WILSON, ROYAL S. Taken prisoner and died of disease at Baltimore, May 31, 1865.
- WILLIAMS, JOB J., Barry Co. Died of Consumption at Alexandria, July 25, 1863.
- KELLY, WM. J., Hillsdale Co. Died of disease at Fairfax Court House, April 12, 1863.

COMPANY G.

- BELL, WM., Eaton Co. Died of Typhoid Fever at Fairfax, Va., June 25, 1863.
- BENNETT, IRWIN, Shiawassee Co. Taken prisoner in battle of

- Buckland Mills, Oct. 19, 1863; died at Andersonville prison.
- CHURCHILL, ALFRED W., Washtenaw Co. Wounded in battle at Cedar Creek, West Va.; died of wounds Nov. 8, 1864.
- CRAMPTON, T. H. Killed in battle at Hagerstown, Md., July 6, 1863.
- DELAMATER, MARTIN R., Ingham Co. Wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., in battle; died at Fort Schuyler, N. Y., Aug. 7, 1864.
- DICE, FRANCIS, Saginaw Co. Died at St. Louis, June 14, 1865.
- HENDERSON, GEORGE, Kent Co. Died of disease at Stephensburg, Jan. 8, 1864.
- IPE, JOHN, Muskegon Co. Died at Washington, May 31, 1865.
- JOHNSON, LUMAN H., Shiawasee Co. Taken prisoner in battle at Morton's Ford, Nov. 23, 1863; died at Andersonville, Aug. 4, 1864.
- MOTLEY, THOMAS, Bay Co. Killed at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863; number of grave at National Cemetery 4, Section F.
- NORTH, CHARLES, Bay Co. Died of Typhoid Fever at Washington, D. C., June 29, 1863.
- PHILLIPS, GEO. S., Washtenaw Co. Died at Annapolis, Nov. 26, 1864.
- SPEAR, TRUMAN, Washtenaw Co. Killed at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.
- TIBBITTS, HOWARD A., Shiawasee Co. Died at Fairfax, Va., June 25, 1863.

COMPANY H.

- ANDREWS, HENRY, Kalamazoo Co. Died of Consumption at Washington, D. C., March 6, 1864.
- BATT, JAMES A., Kalamazoo Co. Died of Typhoid Fever in Columbia College Hospital at Washington, D. C., March 6, 1864.
- BURGESS, JOHN E., Kalamazoo Co. Died of Typhoid Fever at Fairfax Court-House, Va., June 7, 1863.
- CLARK, JAMES, Eaton Co. Died at Emory Hospital, Washington, D. C., May 9, 1865.

- FISHER, ALBERT H. Died at Frederick, Md., Aug. 21, 1864.
- KEMP, ALFRED, Kalamazoo Co. Died of disease at Detroit, April 24, 1864.
- KNAPP, VINE, Kalamazoo Co. Taken prisoner at Gainesville, Oct. 14, 1863; died at Richmond, Feb. 16, 1864.
- KENT, THEODORE F., Barry Co. Died in Camp at Stephensburg, Va., April 10, 1864.
- MARTIN, EUGENE W., Kalamazoo Co. Died of Typhoid Fever at Fairfax Court-House, Va., April 15, 1863.
- McCLARY, W. H., Kalamazoo Co. Taken prisoner at battle of Trevilian Station, Va., June 11, 1864; died at Andersonville prison, Sept. 28, 1864; number of tombstone in National Cemetery at Andersonville, 9,965.
- McCLURE, RALPH, Wayne Co. Died at Andersonville prison, Sept. 10, 1864.
- MINGO, JAMES H., Calhoun Co. Died of disease at Fort Collins, Col., Oct. 7, 1865.
- MILLS, HARVEY. Wounded at battle of Yellow Tavern, Va., May 11, 1864; died at Point Lookout, Sept. 15, 1864.
- NICHOLS, WM. H., Kalamazoo Co. Wounded and taken prisoner and died at Gordonsville, Va., June 16, 1864; number of grave at National Cemetery at Culpeper 84.
- PALMER, JOHN L., Kalamazoo Co. Died of Typhoid Fever at Cumberland, Md., June 5, 1865.
- PRENTICE, SIDNEY R., Kalamazoo Co. Died of disease at Baltimore or Fredericksburg, Md., Sept. 24, 1864.
- REASONER, HENRY M., Kalamazoo Co. Wounded at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863; died at Baltimore, July 29, 1863.
- RUSSELL, JAMES F., Salem, Washtenaw Co. Died of disease at Washington, D. C., May 10, 1865.
- SMITH, STEPHEN D., Kalamazoo Co. Died of Smallpox in hospital at Washington, March 23, 1863.
- SMITH, PERRY W. Taken prisoner and died at Andersonville prison, Nov. 1, 1864.
- STEWART, JOHN. Taken prisoner at Gainesville, Va., Oct. 14, 1863; died in prison at Belle Isle, Va., March 9, 1864.

- SHEAN, WILLIAM. Barry Co. Died of disease at Brandy Station, Va., March 10, 1864.
- WOODARD, HENRY J. Taken prisoner at Forest Ferry, July 29, 1864; died at Parole Camp, Annapolis, March 3, 1865.

COMPANY I.

- BENNETT, REUBEN. Calhoun Co. Died of disease at Frederick, Md., Aug. 9, 1863.
- CORNELL, SAMUEL. Ionia Co. Died of disease at Leavenworth, Kans., June 22, 1865.
- COCHRAN, WILLIAM. Lenawee Co. Wounded and taken prisoner at Front Royal, Va., Aug. 16, 1864; died Sept. 21, 1864.
- DEIFENBACHER, ANDREW. Eaton Co. Died of Typhoid Fever at Fairfax, Va., June 3, 1863.
- FISH, AUSTIN O., Ionia Co. Died of disease at Harper's Ferry, April 18, 1865.
- GARDNER, WM., Eaton Co. Died in hospital near Winchester, W. Va., of Typhoid Fever, Jan. 29, 1865.
- GAY, NEWTON S. Died of disease at Fairfax, Va., June 8, 1863.
- HALL, LORIMUS A., Calhoun Co. Died of Typhoid Fever at Washington, D. C., June 13, 1865.
- HARRIS, GEORGE. Died of Typhoid Fever at Fairfax, Va., June 17, 1863.
- HASTY, ROBERT, Lenawee Co. Killed at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.
- JACKSON, JAMES, Lenawee Co. Taken prisoner at Brandy Station, Va., Oct. 11, 1863; died at Andersonville prison, June 1, 1864.
- JONES, JOSIAH W., Eaton Co. Died of Typhoid Fever at Winchester, Dec. 6, 1864.
- LUCAS, CHARLES H., Washtenaw Co. Died of disease at Harper's Ferry, April 27, 1865.
- MOSHER, STEPHEN L., Hillsdale Co. Taken prisoner at battle of Trevilian Station, Va., June 11, 1864; died at Andersonville Sept. 9, 1864; number of tombstone in National Cemetery at Andersonville, 8,994.

- McLOUD, JOHN.** Died of Pneumonia at Washington, March 7, 1863.
- McDALE, JOHN R.** Washtenaw Co. Died of disease at Bladensburg, D. C., May 24, 1865.
- NOLAN, ARTHUR D.** Wounded in battle and died at Summer Hill, Va., May 30, 1864.
- PARSONS, ZENAS,** Washtenaw Co. Died at Andersonville prison, Sept. 9, 1864.
- SOMMERS, JOHN.** Lenawee Co. Died of Pneumonia at Washington, March 4, 1863.
- WOOD, JOHN.** Eaton Co. Died of disease at Washington, May 9, 1865.
- WILLIAMS, SQUIRE.** Wounded in battle and died at Washington, D. C., June, 1864.

COMPANY K.

- BOSWELL, ABRAM.** Died at Jackson, Mich., May 10, 1864.
- BAKER, DANIEL.** Missing in action at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863; died at Annapolis, July 28, 1863.
- BENNETT, NELSON.** Died at Fort Hallock, Wyo., Oct. 26, 1865.
- CLINE, ANDREW J.** Jackson Co. Died at Greensboro hospital, Sept. 20, 1864.
- DENN, DANIEL.** Killed in battle at Yellow Tavern, Va., May 11, 1864.
- DOWNER, JACOB R.** Eaton Co. Wounded in battle at Yellow Tavern, Va., May 11, 1864; died of wounds at Elmira, Dec. 27, 1864.
- ENGLAND, MORRIS.** Wounded and taken prisoner at Trevilian Station, Va., June 11, 1864; died of wounds at Annapolis, Md., March 11, 1865.
- HAMEL, HERMAN or HARRISON,** Mackinaw Co. Wounded at battle of Winchester, Sept. 19, 1864; died Sept. 21, 1864.
- ISHAM, GEORGE.** Killed on Skirmish Line at Groveton, Va., Sept., 1863.
- INGLEDECE, EBER.** Died at Richmond, Va., April 3, 1864, while a prisoner.

- LIVERMORE, HENRY H. Died at Stevensburg, Va.; number of grave at National Cemetery at Culpeper, 216.
- LOWE, HENRY. Died of fever at Washington, June 25, 1863.
- MCDONALD, JOHN J. Died of gun-shot wound at Washington, July 1, 1865.
- MADISON, JOSEPH, Mackinaw Co. Died at Mackinaw, April 26, 1865.
- REED, HENRY A., Ingham Co. Died of disease at City Point, Va., June 1, 1864.
- ROBINSON, FRANKLIN, Saginaw Co. Died of disease at Leavenworth, Kans., June 10, 1865.
- SPENCER, JAMES L. Died at Harwood Hospital, Washington, Oct. 10, 1864.
- SMITH, ELI, Eaton Co. Killed at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.
- SEILWELL, JAMES O. Died at Broad and Pine Sts. Hospital, Philadelphia, Aug. 25, 1864.
- STANWELL, JAMES O. Died at Greensboro Hospital, Aug. 25, 1864.
- SPRINGER, J. Taken prisoner and died at Andersonville prison, Oct. 26, 1864; number on headstone at Andersonville National Cemetery, 11,510.
- TRACY, DAVID. Taken prisoner and died at Andersonville prison, Sept. 2, 1864; number of tombstone in National Cemetery at Andersonville, 7,599.
- TRIBBS, PHILLIP, Eaton Co. Taken prisoner and died at Andersonville prison, July 6, 1864.
- WRIGHT, WM. A., Newaygo Co. Taken prisoner and died at Andersonville prison, April 26, 1864.

COMPANY L.

- BROWN, WILLIAM, St. Clair Co. Died while a prisoner, June 1, 1864.
- BAIRD, HENRY C., Saginaw Co. Died of disease at Washington, Jan. 17, 1864.
- BRENEN, MICHAEL, Saginaw Co. Died in Washington, 1864.
- BENSON, STEPHEN E., Kent Co. Died of disease at Alexandria, Va., Nov. 20, 1863.

- BATES, WM. F., Kent Co. Taken prisoner at White's Ford, Va., Rapidan River, Sept. 22, 1863; died of disease in hospital, Sept. 24, 1864.
- COOMBS, JOHN G., Kent Co. Taken prisoner at White's Ford, Rapidan River, Sept. 22, 1863; died at Richmond, April 26, 1864.
- CAMERON, DANIEL, Bay Co. Missing in action at White's Ford, Rapidan River, Sept. 22, 1863; died of disease in prison.
- DEAS, ABRAHAM, Kent Co. Missing in action at White's Ford, Rapidan River, Sept. 22, 1863; died in prison at Andersonville; number on tombstone in National Cemetery at Andersonville, 315.
- GREEN, ALBERT A., Saginaw Co. Missing in action at White's Ford, Rapidan River, Sept. 22, 1863; died a prisoner at Richmond, Va., Jan. 23, 1864.
- GATES, GEORGE W., Ottawa Co. Died from disease at Washington, D. C., Nov. 23, 1863.
- GATES, HENRY J., Genesee Co. Died on the western plains in 1866.
- HOOKE, ALONZA H., Saginaw Co. Taken prisoner at battle of Trevilion Station, Va., June 11, 1864; died of disease at Annapolis, Dec. 3, 1864.
- JOHNSON, HENRY, St. Clair Co. Died a prisoner, March 1, 1864.
- MARSHALL, RICHARD, Canada. Died in hospital, 1864.
- MAYFIELD, HENRY. Missing in action at White's Ford, Rapidan River, Sept. 22, 1863; died a prisoner at Richmond, March, 1864.
- MASON, PETER, St. Clair Co. Taken prisoner, March 1, 1864; died at Andersonville, Sept. 4, 1864; number on tombstone at Andersonville, 7513.
- MOSEH, CHAS. Died of disease at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., June 29, 1865.
- POMEROY, DAVID H., Saginaw Co. Killed in action at Tumble Run while on duty with Battery B. & L., June 9, 1864.
- PATTISON, HENRY, Bay Co. Taken prisoner at White's Ford, Rapidan River, Sept. 22, 1863; died of disease at Annapolis, April 3, 1864.

- ROLLIN, CHAS. D., Saginaw Co. Taken prisoner near Richmond, March 1, 1864: died a prisoner.
- RAMMONT, JOHN, St. Clair Co. Taken prisoner at White's Ford, Rapidan River, Sept. 22, 1863: died a prisoner at Richmond, March 20, 1864.
- SMITH, WM., St. Clair Co. Taken prisoner at White's Ford, Sept. 22, 1863: died at Andersonville, Nov. 26, 1864: number on tombstone at National Cemetery at Andersonville, 172.
- SIEL, DAVID, Saginaw Co. Taken prisoner at White's Ford, Rapidan River, Sept. 22, 1863: died while a prisoner.
- SMITH, JOHN. Died of disease at hospital in Philadelphia, Sept. 24, 1864.
- TERRY, GEORGE A., Saginaw Co. Died in prison at Salisbury, Ga., Jan. 13, 1865.
- THOMPSON, THOMAS D., Saginaw Co. Taken prisoner at White's Ford, Rapidan River, Sept. 22, 1863: died while a prisoner.
- WILSON, JOHN, St. Clair Co. Died while a prisoner, March 1, 1864.
- WEIGHT, EPHRAIM, Saginaw Co. Taken prisoner at White's Ford, Rapidan River, Sept. 22, 1863: died at Naval School Hospital at Annapolis, Md., Nov. 14, 1863.

COMPANY M.

- AUSTIN, FRANCIS, Ottawa Co. Taken prisoner at battle of Buckland Mills, Va., Oct. 19, 1863: died at Richmond, Va., Jan. 9, 1864.
- BARNARD, G. Died at Andersonville prison, Sept. 27, 1864: number on tombstone in National Cemetery at Andersonville, 9,853.
- BRANNAN, M. Died at Rapidan River, Va., Jan. 19, 1864: number of grave at National Cemetery at Culpepper, 36.
- CARPENTER, O. W. Missing in action at battle of Trevilian Station, Va., June 11, 1864: died Dec. 6, 1864, while a prisoner.

- COFMAN, JOHN. Died at Winchester, Va., Jan. 11, 1865.
- COATES, L. Died at Winchester, Va., Jan. 28, 1865.
- DURHAM, EMERY, Kent Co. Taken prisoner at Buckland Mills, Oct. 19, 1863; died a prisoner at Richmond, Feb. 17, 1864.
- FISHER, ALBERT. Died in Maryland, Aug. 22, 1864.
- FOX, C. A. Died at Richmond, Va., Nov. 19, 1863, of Typhoid Fever, while a prisoner.
- FOX, WILLIAM H., Kent Co. Died of wounds received in battle at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864.
- GIFFORD, GEO. R. W., Saginaw Co. Died of disease at Washington, March, 1864.
- GUNNER, JAMES (chief bugler). Missing in action at Trevilian Station, June 11, 1864; died at Annapolis, Dec. 16, 1864.
- HAWKINS, ALPHONZO, Washtenaw Co. Taken prisoner at Buckland Mills, Oct. 19, 1863; died at Annapolis, May 10, 1864.
- PERKINSON, GEO., Washtenaw Co. Taken prisoner, March 1, 1864; died at Richmond, Va., June 6, 1864.
- PERKINS, HENRY, Saginaw Co. Died at Richmond, Va., Feb. 2, 1865.
- QUIRK, JOHN, Ottawa Co. Missing in action at Buckland Mills, Oct. 19, 1863; died at Richmond, Nov. 16, 1863.
- RIGGS, E. R. Died at Annapolis, Md., Dec. 13, 1863.
- STERCKE, HENRY, Grand Rapids. Died of disease at Camp Stoneman, Va., July 13, 1863.
- SPEAGUE, WM. P., Tuscola Co. Died of disease at Alexandria, July 20, 1863.
- SMITH, WM. Died at Andersonville prison, March 26, 1864.
- TABER, WINFIELD S., Kalamazoo Co. Killed at Culpeper, Va., Sept. 14, 1863; number of grave at National Cemetery at Culpeper, 272.
- VAN DERZEE, CHARLES E., Lenawee Co. Killed in action.

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